

ITALY TO GIVE  
ITS SUPPORT  
TO SUDAN PLANGreat Britain to Construct  
Barrage on Lake Tana  
in AbyssiniaITALIAN INFLUENCE  
TO BE RECOGNIZEDNew Scheme Regulating Waters  
of Blue Nile Will Benefit  
All Concerned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25—Italian support for the concession to Great Britain for the construction of a barrage on Lake Tana together with the right to build and maintain a motor road from the Sudan frontier to the barrage has been promised, according to a series of notes between the British and Italian governments now published.

In return, Great Britain undertakes "in event of the British Government obtaining the desired concession" to "recognize the exclusive Italian economic influence in west Abyssinia," and support all Italian requests for economic concessions in that zone, subject only to Italian recognition of "prior hydraulic rights of Egypt and the Sudan," for which the barrage is required. Its added support covers the Italian project for a railway west of Addis Ababa, the Abyssinian capital, connecting the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

**Italian Premier's Views**  
Benito Mussolini, the Italian premier, replying states that the Italian Government shares the British Government's desire for friendly co-operation in Abyssinia, and hopes that this will be further extended "naturally on the bases and within the limits of the provisions of the London agreement of 1906."

The notes in question were signed so long ago as last December. The reason for the delay in publishing them is understood to be French objections to certain aspects of the Italo-British arrangement as infringing the 1906 agreement.

The fact that no exchange of notes appears to have taken place between Paris, on the one hand and Rome and London on the other, is held in some quarters to indicate that the French objections still persist, especially as The Christian Science Monitor representative was recently assured by the highest authority that it was intended that notes should be exchanged all through the governments.

**Abyssinia Never Assented**  
It should be added that the Abyssinian Government has never recognized the validity of the 1906 agreement, which carved up the country in three zones of influence without its assent.

Those who know Abyssinia are inclined to the opinion that the present Italo-British agreement, which has also been entered without Abyssinian participation, will make it impossible to obtain the consent of Abyssinia for the construction of the Tana barrage, which is regarded in engineering circles as a perfectly legitimate undertaking, which would be to the advantage of all concerned.

With regard to the Italian desire to build a railway, it is pointed out that there is at present no traffic worth considering along the proposed route, which, moreover, runs across a series of high mountains, ranges covered with an inextinguishable tangle of rivers, all of which would need bridging.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15—For some time past, negotiations have been going on between Great Britain and Italy with a view to defining more clearly the respective spheres of influence allotted to them in Abyssinia under the Tripartite Agreement between Great Britain, Italy and France, signed at London on Dec. 13, 1906. The intention is stated to be that when these negotiations have been completed, similar negotiations shall be undertaken with France and that the result shall be embodied in a series of notes between the three countries amplifying and explaining the 1906 agreement.

Italy Specially Concerned

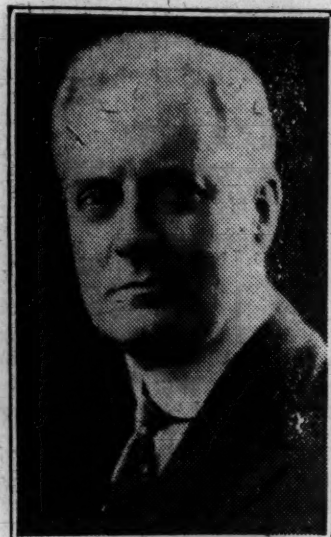
At the outset of the negotiations between Great Britain and Italy, France showed signs of perturbation at not having been included. It was, however, pointed out to the Quai d'Orsay that the 1906 agreement declares that British interests in Abyssinia must be safeguarded "without prejudice to Italian interests." Obviously, therefore, when Great Britain proposed to "safeguard" her interests, it was necessary to consult with Italy on the subject.

Italy's interests are especially concerned with the hinterland of the Italian colonies in Eritrea and Somaliland and "the territorial influence of Great Britain (which was coupled the name of Egypt) was defined in the 1906 treaty as the Nile basin, more especially as regards the regulation of the waters of that river and its tributaries (due consideration being paid to local interests)."

Regulating the Nile

In 1921, the Egyptian Government sent a "Mission" consisting of a couple of British engineers to Abyssinia in connection with the regulation of the waters of the Blue Nile. These engineers have since reported favorably on a project for constructing a regulator at the outlet of Lake Tana in northern Abyssinia, this being in the zone through which passes the "territorial con-

## Opposes Mr. Wadsworth

FRANKLIN W. CRISTMAN  
Of Herkimer, N. Y., Indorsed by New York State Dry Groups for United States Senatorship.BAN ON PARADES  
IN DOWNTOWN  
SECTION VOTEDMayor Agrees With Merchants That Processions  
Slow Up Business

Downtown street parades in Boston, with the possible exception to the rule on Saturday afternoons in the summer months, when the department stores are closed, are to be abandoned, it was decided at City Hall today. Mayor Nichols agreed with representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board that in the interest of the shoppers, the stores, the fire department, and the pressure of motor traffic that this rule must be adopted.

Eight proposed routes, in the Back Bay district and largely composed of the same thoroughfares as submitted by the Retail Trade Board and the Chamber of Commerce along with a tentative route using Beacon Street, Chambers and Charles Streets, are to furnish the means of public street pageants in the future. Mayor Nichols said that hereafter when parade privileges were sought the street commissioners would issue the permit for the use of one of these routes.

Women Spend the Money

Charles T. Bacon, president of Charles T. & Co., told Mayor Nichols that the retail purchasers in Boston were entitled to consideration, as they spend annually in the shopping district about \$400,000,000. He said that women did 90 per cent of this spending and that most of them used the trains and the street cars to go from and to their homes.

The routes used for years in this city, Mr. Bacon said, had not only cost the merchants hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, but had interfered with the public to an equal or greater extent.

At the conference were Felix Vorseberg and Daniel Bloodfield of the Retail Trade Board, which had petitioned the Mayor for relief from the interruption of parades. Mr. Bacon, Thomas Bishop of the Expressmen's League, E. J. Brehaut of the municipal and metropolitan affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce, H. L. Foster of the Houghton & Dutton Company and others.

Other Streets Suggested

For the city in addition to Mayor Nichols were the street commissioners and Thomas F. Sullivan, acting fire commissioner.

The different routes proposed for use hereafter in the uptown district included Commonwealth Avenue, parts of Tremont Street, Columbus Avenue, Beacon Street, Arlington, Huntington Avenue, Hereford, Boylston and other streets in that section. It was proposed that parades generally disband at the Common. Another point agreed upon was that parades are to form north of Massachusetts Avenue and be confined to the Back Bay and Park Square sections and well above the congested downtown district.

Mayor Nichols said that hereafter the street commissioners would consult with the retail trade board when petitions for large and extended parades were presented. He insisted that the city will co-operate thoroughly with the merchants and bear in remembrance the necessities of the fire department and the traction interests.

Melba's Farewell

Melba's Farewell  
to Covent Garden

A detailed account by Herman Klein of this great musical event will appear in

Tomorrow's  
MONITOR

Music Page

PROHIBITION  
PARTY NAMES  
STATE TICKETNew York Dry Organization  
Mobilizes and Indorses  
Mr. Cristman

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 25—A call to the dry forces to complete their unfinished task by organizing to uphold the prohibition law was sounded by D. Leigh Colvin, who, as temporary chairman, opened the unofficial convention of the Prohibition Party, held here at the Methodist Building. The convention indorsed these candidates:

For Governor, Charles E. Manierre, a New York attorney.  
For Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Ella McCarthy, of Syracuse.  
For Attorney-General, David A. Howell, of Brooklyn.  
For Comptroller, Neil D. Cramer, of Elmira.

Indorses Mr. Cristman

The convention indorsed the candidacy of Franklin W. Cristman, of Herkimer, who has been put forward by all the leading dry organizations of the State to oppose James W. Wadsworth for Senator, although it was decided not to put his name on the Prohibition Party ticket. No designations were made for the two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench.

After 30 minutes' discussion the convention voted, with few dissenting voices, to continue under the old name of Prohibition Party.

"The dries have won," Mr. Colvin said in the keynote speech, "on the question of placing prohibition in the Constitution, but they have not yet won on the political question of providing for its enforcement. Prohibition is in the Constitution, but the old type of politics is still in the saddle. As long as it is the policy of the Republican and Democratic parties to hold the wet vote in pivotal states, so long will we fail to have an adequate enforcement of the law."

Major Parties' Weakness

"The kind of prohibition thus far experienced has been prohibition without the support of a governing party," he said. "Each major party is divided upon the question. Each contains an aggressive wet element which is exercising a veto upon effective enforcement. Although, taking the country as a whole, binding referendum in two-thirds of the states show a very large majority in favor of prohibition, the dry voters have not been organized to obtain control of the Government."

After selecting Robert E. Neidig of the Bronx as permanent chairman, the convention adopted a platform providing for "the upholding of the Constitution against its nullifiers and traitors," since "there is at stake not only the capacity of the Nation to carry into effect its fundamental law, but also whether the greatest nation on earth shall be able to achieve a great effective moral advance."

The platform and administration of an effective enforcement act by the State of New York and a realignment of the voters so that those

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

LABOR INTERRUPTIONS CAUSE  
COMMONS TO SUSPEND DEBATEMotion to Revoke British Trade Agreement With Russia  
Presented by Conservatives

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Persistent interruptions by Labor members today during the debate on a motion to revoke the British trade agreement with Soviet Russia resulted in suspension of the sitting by the deputy speaker, James Hope, who was presiding.

The motion for the debate was made by Oliver Locker-Lampson of Birmingham. It provided "that this House condemn the subversive political activities in this country of Soviet organizations admitted for purposes of trade and is of the opinion that the trade agreement with the Soviet Government ought to be terminated by His Majesty's Government."

Premier Stanley Baldwin, previously had made clear that the Government, while permitting debate, would not allow a vote to be taken on the motion.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that when the Labor government came into office under Ramsay MacDonald, it opened its arms to a rather gory embrace with the Bolsheviks and decided to recognize an administration which "was dedicated to our destruction and fed on the plunder of our nationals." He declared that the Soviet Government had lost no opportunity to abuse its diplomatic rights and, under the claim of friendship, to stab Great Britain in the back.

"Our enemies do not, as of old, use steel, but gold," said the Conservative member, who added that there would not be a Communist Party in England worth the name today, if it were not sucked on Soviet shekels."

Mr. Lloyd George's Views

Arthur Ponsonby, who was under-secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Labor Government, deplored recent speeches by Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, which he declared contained vulgar abuse and the cheap sneers of street corner orators. He appealed to the Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Voyaging Convention's  
Business to Move Fast

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, June 25  
AMONG conventions scheduled to come to Chicago is one that will have had all its sessions before it reaches this city, and which will leave Chicago immediately upon arriving. This is the summer meeting of the Central Electric Railway Association, which is to leave Buffalo, N. Y., Monday morning on S. S. South America, journey to Mackinac Island, where delegates will play golf, and then to the city, holding business sessions on board the boat throughout the voyage. When the vessel reaches port here, Friday afternoon, the business will have been accomplished, according to John Benham of Chicago.

BRITISH OPEN  
WON BY JONES,  
UNITED STATESIs the Fourth American to  
Capture Trophy—Has  
a Card of 291

CARDS FOR BRITISH OPEN GOLF  
R. T. Jones Jr., U. S. 72 72 74 291  
A. Watrous, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
George von Elm, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
W. C. Hagen, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
Mitchell, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
A. E. W. Compson, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
J. H. Taylor, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
Edmond McLeod, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
Emmet French, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
Wm. Menhorne, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
Jose Jaurde, Argentina 72 72 74 291  
T. D. Armour, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
C. G. Wager, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
J. M. Barnes, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
George Duncan, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
Cleland, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
George Gadd, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
J. H. Kirkwood, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
C. G. Wager, U. S. 72 72 74 291  
James Braid, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
Edward Ray, G. B. 72 72 74 291  
Antonio Perez, Argentina 72 72 74 291

\*Disqualified.

ST. ANNE'S, England, June 25 (AP)

Robert T. Jones Jr., United States golfer star, today added the British open crown to his long list of trophies. He completed the 72-hole grind with an aggregate of 291 strokes.

Round after round of applause greeted Jones, who modestly doffed his cap to the cheering throngs of familiar to British golfers in the last two months.

Then the ubiquitous young British autograph collector rushed to the ropes and Jones began signing his name to the cards and books thrust at him.

A. A. Watrous, Grand Rapids professional, was second with 293. Walter C. Hagen tied with George von Elm for third with 295, in an all-American finish.

The trophy goes to the United States for the fifth time. It was first captured by a golfer from the United States in 1921, when Jack Hutchinson won. Walter C. Hagen was victorious in 1922 and again in 1924, while James M. Barnes won last year.

Watrous slipped into the lead at a fine third round of 69, for an aggregate of 215. At this time Jones was two strokes behind, taking 73 for an aggregate of 217. He struggled heroically, and his score was

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

USE OF SCHOOLS  
SOUGHT TO HELP  
FOREIGN TRADEChamber of Commerce  
Opens Way to Promote  
Study of Exports

Further utilization of the schools offering courses in foreign trade and co-ordination of the work of these schools, was decided upon as the most logical step for the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to take, in acting on the unanimously adopted resolution of the recent New England Foreign Trade Conference, recommending establishment of a school for preparing executives for export business. The decision was reached at a meeting of the committee, it was announced today.

Donald Wilbur, secretary of the Chamber's committee, was authorized to write to executives of the leading New England schools that now offer a course in foreign trade, expressing the committee's views and asking the professors to suggest the best ways for co-operation. Services of the Foreign Trade Committee or of the New England Export Club, of the Chamber, in this field, are to be offered the professors, in concentrating in the training of executives for duties in connection with foreign commerce.

Definite Plan Favored

Adoption of some definite plan for placing the schools place graduates in positions that will enable them to apply the results of their studies to practical business, was also favored by the committee. Further consideration of this phase of the situation will probably be given.

Schools of Business Administration, the Ames Tuck School of Dartmouth College, and the Massachusetts State University extension courses, all have foreign trade classes.

Sufficient potential training is now available, in the opinion of the committee, so that any additional school would merely duplicate and not strengthen the work. A definite field of co-operation is open to the Chamber of Commerce, its members and Edward Arlington Robinson, former Harvard student, poet and dramatist. He received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Yale in 1922. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Van Allen of the Church of the Advent opened the service with prayer.

The Phi Beta Kappa poem, written by Leonard Bacon, Yale '09, and read by him today, told of the life and ideals of a college teacher weighed down by the growth of his college's man of scholarly attainments to the search of new knowledge.

Delivering the Phi Beta Kappa oration, Dr. Hibben stressed the need of pure research, and the devotion of men of scholarly attainments to the search of new knowledge.

Both races were rowed over the upper two miles of the four-mile varsity course under a blazing sun and on water as smooth as velvet.

Harvard's triumphs not only marked the Crimson's first sweep of the morning races since 1922, but represented the first setback of any sort the Crimson has administered to its ancient rival since Edwin O. Leader came out of the Far West to take charge of Yale rowing in 1923.

Yale has swept all three races under Leader's regime in the past three seasons.

Harvard's freshman victory was expected, for Yale had barely been able to get together a yearling combination this week after the examination "cribbing" scandal took six men from the squad, but the junior victory of the Crimson was as decisive as it was unexpected.

This "Jayvee" sight of the Eli was a leader-coached crew, and it had been installed a favorite before the race. Except for a spurt that carried it to the front at the mile mark, however, Yale was outgunned, outrowed and outlasted in a ding-dong struggle that was turned into almost a rout in the last quarter mile.

Harvard's "Jayvees" got the jump at the start and shot out to the front by a half length in the first quarter mile, but Yale was the first to catch its rowing stride and quickly got back to even terms, spurring them into a scant lead. Stroke for stroke

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## Points Way to Practical Scholarship

DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN  
President of Princeton.Distinguished Harvard Men  
Honored by Phi Beta KappaPrinceton's President Delivers Oration—Bishop  
Lawrence to Head Chapter

Five distinguished Harvard men were elected to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa—the most cherished of academic honors—at the annual meeting of the Harvard chapter today in Emerson Hall. The meeting was followed by exercises in Sanders Theater, at which Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, delivered the oration.

The Harvard scholars who were honored by Phi Beta Kappa today were:

Alanson B. Houghton '36, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and former Ambassador to Germany.  
Edward Arlington Robinson, former Harvard student, poet and dramatist. He received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Yale in 1922. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Samuel Henshaw A. C. (Honorary) '23, director of the Harvard University Museum, and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Following the meeting in Emerson Hall, the Phi Beta Kappa members formed a procession in the yard and marched to Sanders Theater for the continuance of their program.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Van Allen of the Church of the Advent opened the service with prayer.

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HOLYOKE MAKES  
BIG ELECTRICITY  
RATE REDUCTIONMunicipal Department Es-  
tablishes a Discount  
Price of 3 1/2 CentsBELIEVED LOWEST  
QUOTED IN COUNTRYMinimum Toll Is Based Upon  
the Consumption of 1000  
Hours or More a Month

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 25 (Special)—Fixing a new low quantity rate for electricity of 3 1/2 cents a kilowatt hour, the municipal gas and electric department today established what is by many cents the lowest rate in Massachusetts, and is believed to be the lowest in the United States.

The rate applies to those who use more than 1000 kilowatt hours a month, but rates for smaller consumers are equally reduced. After the usual discount for payment within 10 days is subtracted the rates are: For the first 100 kilowatt hours, 5 cents; for the next 400, 4 1/2 cents; for the next 500, 4 cents, and for all over 1000, 3 1/2 cents.

At the same time the department is reducing the price of gas for heating to 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet with a 10 per cent discount within 10 days. The new rates are effective July 1.

In the rates division of the Department of Public Utilities at the State House today the new Holyoke prices were said to be another tribute to the efficiency and favorable operating conditions of the Holyoke municipal plant in the state. It was recalled that when the Holyoke Municipal Gas and Electric Company was established 18 years ago the rate corresponding to the 3 1/2 cents figure was 18 cents.

Privately operated plants in the State sell their electricity at rates ranging from 8 to 12 cents a kilowatt hour. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has a low net rate of 8.5 cents for the first 1000 kilowatt hours and 8 cents for succeeding quantities. Worcester electricity costs 8 cents per kilowatt hour. Smaller plants throughout Massachusetts generally charge more than the Boston or Worcester companies. Other municipal plants charge about the same as the private companies.

In Holyoke, however, the presence of excellent water power and a capable management has enabled the department for some years to be the lowest in the State. A rate of 5 cents a kilowatt hour for quantity consumers was set last year, and was at that time the lowest in Massachusetts. The present reduction of 1 1/2 cents makes electricity available to Holyoke customers at an unprecedentedly low price.

Official notification of the new prices had not arrived at the State House this morning, but were expected. Members of the department did not have available figures for the entire United States, but they unofficially confirmed the view that the Holyoke prices are the lowest in the country.

An effort will be made by the Holyoke company, it was said, to encourage the use of both electricity and gas for domestic heating. The new gas price which was announced today is not much lower than that provided elsewhere, but it is felt that an opportunity is presented to encourage the use of electricity without dependence on coal. Already much cooking is done by electricity.

Whether it is the utility value of knowledge or the sheer will to know, there is still another aspect of the search for truth which the scholar may fail to recognize. The bare results of scholarly investigations, accumulated facts, generalizations, formulas and hypotheses based upon these facts and resulting from the activities of the brooding mind—these I would characterize as the "fruit" of knowledge.

"But there is also a residual element of significant value, a possible by-product of all scholarly research. The scholar does not possess it; it rather possesses him. I refer to the effect produced upon the inquiring mind itself by daily and hourly contact with truth. It is not only the question of what the scholar is able to acquire, the fruit of knowledge, but also to what extent is his own nature enriched and deepened by such knowledge. The latter I would characterize as the 'flower' of knowledge."

I am convinced that the one who seeks knowledge for his own sake is far more apt to be affected by such contact than the one who strives to know in order that he may apply his knowledge in some particular way to assure greater control of the growing complexities of modern life. We recognize the fact that there are scholars who give a lifetime to the accumulation of knowledge in laboratories or in the dust of books amid the forgotten records of the past, whose spirits seem to be wholly untouched by their constant contact with the knowledge which is the product of their labors.

"Flower of Scholarship" is in their possession, but the processes of acquiring knowledge are mechanical. The knowledge acquired is also mechanical, dead, and dry as dust; therefore their spirits never experience the refreshing influences of the great vision of truth. But where there are those who come in contact with truth in such a manner that they inevitably experience its life-giving power, their spirits are quickened, and there is a consequent refinement and elevation of thought that are recognized both in what they

Excavators find a head of Astarte

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## SENATE DEFEATS MCNARY BILL BY VOTE OF 45 TO 39

Way Cleared for Action on  
Co-operative Marketing  
Aid for Farmers

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Like the House, the Senate has turned down the equalization fee plan of farm relief, opening the way toward action on the co-operative marketing bill favored by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

This measure, already passed by the House, has been before the Senate for some time, serving as a parliamentary vehicle for consideration of the equalization fee proposal, which was put forward as a rider by Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, after the House had voted down a similar bill, sponsored by Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa.

Acting after a struggle in which the outcome was not discernible until the bill was defeated, the Senate defeated the McNary rider by a vote of 45 to 39. Western proponents of the plan had obtained recruits among the Southern Democrats, but not enough to overcome the opposition of Eastern and Southern senators.

**Deluge of Substitutes**  
Immediately a deluge of substitutes fell upon the chamber, some designed to save as much as possible from the wreckage of the equalization fee program, but such of these as were acted upon before adjournment were defeated.

Although many remained to provide material for further contests, opponents were confident they could clear the way to a vote on the marketing bill and confine the Senate's farm relief activity to that unless a surplus crop solution more to their economic liking should be offered.

"Industrial forces that control the present administration" were blamed for rejection of the equalization fee plan by George N. Peek, chairman of the executive committee of 22 appointed by middle western farm organizations to work in Washington for enactment of the program.

**How They Voted**  
The roll call was as follows:  
FOR THE BILL—39  
Republicans—23  
Cameron  
Capper  
Cummings  
Curtis  
Deneen  
Means  
Norbeck  
O'Dell  
O'Dell  
La Follette

### Tonight at the Pops

Prelude to "Carmen".....Bisset  
Overture to "Pique-Dame".....Bisset  
Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 1.....Bisset  
Fantasia.....Chopin-Jachia  
Ancient Dances and "Air".....Resplighi  
Prelude to "Lohengrin".....Wagner  
"Dream of Love".....Puccini  
Rhapsody, "España".....Chabrier  
Suite, "Sylvia".....Debussy  
"Salut d'Amour".....Elgar  
March, "Father of Victory".....Ganne

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual graduation exercises, Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, address, "The Five Standards of Business Success," by Everett W. Lord, dean of College of Business Administration, Boston University, Jordan Hall, 8:15.  
Annual South Shore ball, Edison Employees' Club, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Elmer Rose Standish, Rowe's Wharf, 8:45.  
Public exhibition, Chinese junk Amoy, T. Wharf, 10 to 10:45.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

Combined penny and rose exhibition, auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, continues through Sunday evening.  
Baseball, New York vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 3:15.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Kier Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid: Single copies, 10 cents; one month, \$4.50; three months, \$12.50; six months, \$25.00. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

We have a full line of  
White Cloth and Kid Pumps  
for those warm days

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77 and 79 Asylum Street  
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Receive new books on all subjects as soon as published.

For Summer Wear  
Large and Small Hats  
Lead the Mode

These have smart ribbon trims and are moderately priced.

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Main Street, Corner Pratt  
HARTFORD, CONN.

The A. Squires & Sons Co.  
Established 1901  
33-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.

Sea Food Our Specialty  
Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries  
Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

1) How does Mussolini's term compare with other Italian ministers?  
2) Is there reason to suspect prohibition will become a political issue?  
3) What style of architecture was followed in building St. Paul's?  
4) How does a sailor tell time by "bells"?  
5) Who is described as "Music's Lady With a Lamp"?  
6) What constitutes the true value of ancestry?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

Gooding  
Harrell  
Howell  
Johnson  
Jones (Wash.)  
McMaster  
McNary  
Pine  
Robinson  
Schall  
Stanfield  
Watson  
Williams  
Democrats—15  
Ashurst  
Bratton  
Caraway  
Copeland  
Dill  
Gillespie  
Jones (N. M.)  
Kendrick  
Shipstead  
Farmer-Labor—1  
AGAINST THE BILL—45  
Republicans—24  
Bingham  
Borah  
Butler  
Cowan  
Dale  
Edge  
Gillespie  
Fernald  
Pess  
Gillett  
Goff  
Haile  
Democrats—21  
Bayard  
Blair  
Broussard  
Bruce  
Edwards  
George  
Glass  
Harris  
Harrison  
King  
PAIRED FOR THE BILL—5  
Republicans—Fraser, McKinley, Nye,  
Democrats—Ferris, Overman.  
PAIRED AGAINST THE BILL—5  
Republicans—Dy, Post, Greene, McLean, Warren, Democrats—Fletcher.  
ABSENT AND UNPAIRED  
Smoor, Republican, and Pittman, Democrat.

Union work and is well known among New York State's leaders. Mr. Howell, who was nominated for Attorney-General, is a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, and Mr. Crammer, who was designated for State Comptroller, is a school teacher and insurance man.

Beginning June 29, petitions will be circulated by the Prohibition Party in order to obtain the 12,000 signatures necessary for the names of their candidates to be printed on the ballots next November. Not less than 50 signatures must be obtained from each county and only registered voters are qualified to sign. Should the party succeed in polling a vote next fall well in excess of the 25,000 necessary to put them back on the ticket, a movement will be started immediately to make it once more a national organization.

## FEDERAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION FORMED

Cutting of Government Red  
Tape the Objective

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 25 (AP)—The cutting of Government red tape is the objective of the Portsmouth Federal Business Association formed here. Under its arrangements, requisitions for supplies may be made between various Federal services without correspondence with Washington. The branches included are the post office, coast guard, naval station and internal revenue.

Joseph P. Connor, postmaster of this city, was chosen president; Lieut.-Col. R. O. Underwood, commandant of the naval prison, vice-president, and I. H. Washburn, assistant postmaster, secretary.

The executive committee is comprised of Rear-Admiral William D. MacDonnell, commandant of the Navy Yard; Capt. Victor S. Jackson, navy yard supply officer; Commander John T. Kennedy, commanding the naval hospital; Collector of Internal Revenue John H. Field; Maj. William T. Headley, commanding the marine detachment at the Navy Yard; Walter E. Looney, deputy collector of customs, and E. C. Colbeth, acting superintendent of the First Coast Guard District (Maine and New Hampshire).

The association will begin its work at once and will hold quarterly meetings beginning July 14.

**Administration Criticized**  
Criticism was voiced of the Washington Administration, it being charged that it was lax in its enforcement of prohibition. The convention went on record officially as "utterly" condemning "the falsely so-called referendum submitted to the bi-partisan wet Legislature (of New York State), which would subject the United States Constitution to 48 different constructions."

The platform declares that "After a national standard has been adopted and repeatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court, to permit the Constitution to be so construed would lead to disunion and dismemberment of the Nation."

"So atrocious a proposition has not been made since the Civil War," it declares.

"We call attention to the fact that a party composed of the union of the better elements will possess capacity, education, character and devotion to the public welfare to deal with the various problems of legislation and administration immeasurably better than those now in power."

**Executive Committee Named**  
The convention provided for an executive committee of nine to administer the affairs of the party until it can function under the election law. John McKee, chairman of the old Prohibition State Committee, was made chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Manierre, the nominee for Governor, has been active in prohibition work for 40 years. His father was the late Benjamin F. Manierre, also well known as a prohibition advocate. Mrs. McCarthy, who was named for Lieutenant-Governor, has been active in prohibition and Woman's Christian Temperance

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BIBLE SOCIETY**  
BIBLE HOUSE 7 Haynes St., Hartford, Conn.  
Bibles in all styles and versions at liberal discount from publishers' prices.  
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Choose a HORSFALL  
4-Piece  
Golf Suit  
fashioned from smart imported woolsens.

The Luke Horsfall Co.  
93 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.  
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

High Fashions at Low Prices in  
Sage-Allen's  
Basement Store  
THERE'S a step down in price when you go into the Basement Store—but women of excellent fashion judgment have discovered that there is no step down in fashion.

Wonderful value in Summer Frocks and Hats that are not a foot behind the mode, yet miles behind the ordinary prices for such fashions.

The Flint-Bruce  
Company  
For 35 years at  
103 Asylum St. and 106 Trumbull St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

YOU will find a host of new things here. Everything you would expect to find in a first-class Furniture Store and much not found elsewhere.

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Inc.  
HARTFORD

"Connecticut's  
Greatest Department Store"  
Phone and Mail Orders  
a Specialty  
We carry a complete line of  
LUCILLE BURL Face Powders.

ROUGHLY several million drinks," said Mr. Andrews.

"As long as we are dealing in the courts with the men who distribute it, and dealing with several million drinks, instead of one man who turned out the 50,000 gallons of alcohol, you can see how the courts are crowded."

**Plans to Check Diversion**  
"So I am getting organized—and I have my skeleton all set up—to have these additional men enable me, I feel perfectly sure, to stop within a very short time the diversion of alcohol, which is the big source of supply."

It is estimated that about 15,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol are being diverted every year into the illicit liquor traffic, said Mr. Andrews, who explained that he proposed to use the alcohol squad to investigate manufacturers who have perverted the law, but given the rate without regard to district lines.

"The source of supply in Philadelphia reaches through what I think of as the wet territory. It would be of great advantage to have a mobile squad that could operate without regard to district lines."

## DRY LAW CHIEF OUTLINES WORK

Mr. Andrews Tells House  
Committee How to Gain  
Better Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 25—Well worked out details of a plan by which the prohibition law can be enforced were presented by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to the House Appropriations Committee in executive session. The minutes were made public when the second deficiency bill was reported to the House.

One significant thing that Mr. Andrews told the committee was that not only could prohibition enforcement be made more effective, but it could be rendered more popular. In a year or two, if his plan was put into effect, he said, the cost of enforcement would be materially reduced.

His program contemplates the organization of three headquarters squads; one of 51 "under-cover" agents to collect evidence on which city or state officials complain to violations may be indicted; an "alcohol squad" of 88 agents to check on the carrying on of "under-cover" "bootleg channels," and a "beer squad" of 88 members to operate against breweries or cereal beverage plants, suspected of selling beer of illegal alcoholic content. This plan would entail an additional appropriation of \$2,931,000.

**Would Avoid Local Work**  
Mr. Andrews stated that the federal authorities did not want to engage in local police work to any great extent. That is one of the mistakes that has been made in the past.

Explaining what the "under-cover" agents would do in the districts where enforcement is lax, Mr. Andrews said:

"These are highly paid investigators that I want to assign to the different administrators, in order that they may carry on under-cover investigations in many cases of importance in their districts. This is a class of work that has not been done satisfactorily in the past, and is something for which the need is very evident."

It is part of my constantly growing policy to have the Federal Government concentrate on the big operators and sources of supply and at the same time to encourage assumption of local law enforcement on the part of local officials.

**To Concentrate on Big Cases**  
"I am trying to change my organization to the end that instead of doing police work and overwhelming the federal courts with police cases, we can go into the federal courts with big cases and fewer of them. There they may be tried promptly and in that way get the effect that prompt law enforcement always has."

It would be possible, Mr. Andrews said, to disclose the laxity and dishonesty of officials through the activities of the under-cover men, and the sheriffs and county prosecutors would begin to think that the thing they want to do is to enforce the law.

"Under the old system, where law enforcement was exercised along the line of the arrest and punishment of distributors like saloon keepers and whisky toters—in other words, distributors—50,000 gallons of alcohol made into whisky would represent

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian).  
Albany..... 85  
Atlantic..... 70  
Boston..... 72  
Buffalo..... 69  
Calgary..... 56  
Charleston..... 80  
Chicago..... 64  
Cincinnati..... 68  
Cleveland..... 68  
Denver..... 54  
Des Moines..... 62  
Detroit..... 64  
Eastport..... 52  
Galveston..... 80  
Hatteras..... 78  
Helena..... 54  
Jacksonville..... 78  
Kansas City..... 66  
Los Angeles..... 60

**High Tides at Boston**  
Friday 11:42 p. m.; Saturday 12:21 p. m.  
Light air vehicles at 8:56 p. m.

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TRYON COMPANY  
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Beautiful Shoes  
"For the Woman Who Wishes to Be Smart and Exclusive."

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HARTFORD, CONN.

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Fine Furniture—Draperies—Rugs—Wall Paper—Interior Painting—Linoleums

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Inc.  
HARTFORD

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Greatest Department Store"  
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a Specialty  
We carry a complete line of  
LUCILLE BURL Face Powders.

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**Railroad Police to Help**  
Negotiations are under way with the executives of the larger railroad lines as a result of which the railroad private police will be thrown into the search for the violators of the law who ship beer in quantity.

Asked what effect he thought the beer squad would have on beer, Mr. Andrews replied, "Well, I may be a ridiculous optimist, but given the bill which requires all these manufacturers to take out permits and authorizes us to seal-lock their machinery when not in use, I expect to see real beer off the market before Christmas."

In connection with the \$28,500,000 which will be spent in prohibition enforcement activities during the year if Mr. Andrews' requests for additional appropriations are won, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, asked, "Without this additional force, what would be the effect on your efforts in the coming year?"

"I should be somewhat discouraged," answered Mr. Andrews.

## REICH-AMERICAN LOAN IS FLOATED

Co-operation by Banks of  
Two Countries Heralds  
Advent of Better Times

By Special Cable.  
BERLIN, June 25—The fact that several leading German banks intend to co-operate with Dillon, Read & Co., New York, in floating the \$60,000,000 loan of the new German Steel Trust in the Ruhr district is regarded here as a sign of the remarkable improvement in Germany's financial position, as since the war all big loans have been floated by foreign banks alone.

This co-operation between German and American banks, it is believed here, may be repeated in future.

Half of the \$60,000,000 loan will be floated in Europe and the German banks are already negotiating with Holland, Switzerland and Sweden, while negotiations with England may commence shortly.

The German banks, headed by the Darmstädter and the National Bank, intend to float \$15,000,000, or half the European share of the loan in Germany.

Part of the loan, it is said, is to be floated in the form of convertible bonds, the interest rate to be 6.5 and 7 per cent.

The loan itself will be used for consolidating the steel trust's floating debt.

**OVERSEAS WOMEN  
URGED AS DELEGATES**  
By Col. from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 25—Miss Allison Neilans, secretary of the association on moral and social hygiene, in the absence of Miss Maude Royden addressed the British Commonwealth League conference on the "moral responsibility of the mother country toward her overseas dominions and their native populations."

At the afternoon session mention was made of the approaching Imperial Conference in London next October and the necessity of including qualified women in the delegations which accompany the prime ministers of the different countries formed the basis of a special resolution. The importance of sending Commonwealth women as authoritative delegates to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva was also urged.

A resolution on British women's nationality proposed by Miss Chrystal Macmillan welcomed the recent actions of the Imperial and Australian Commonwealth Parliaments in unanimously adopting in both cases

**PEORIA GETS NEW PLANT**  
NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Directors of Commercial Solvents' Corporation have authorized construction of a new plant at Peoria, Ill., for the manufacture of one of its important chemical products. The cost of the structure, it was officially stated, has not been determined as contractors are still working on details. It will be completed about the first of the year.

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The Florist  
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Established 1812  
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Special Sale  
Silk to the Top Hose  
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SAVINGS BANK**  
Inc. 1861  
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Interest  
Begins July 1

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Paul Revere Pottery  
LAST WEEK OF SALE  
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Everything One-Third Off  
Engagement, Wedding and Commencement Gifts

**TELECHRON CLOCKS**  
require no winding, no regulating—just plug into the nearest socket. Ask  
COLBURN, Jeweler  
10 Boylston Street University 5343  
Harvard Square, Cambridge

**The Idle Hour**  
INCORPORATED  
32-34 Brattle Street, Cambridge  
Food Exchange and Tea Room, Lending Library and Gift Shop  
China, Glass, Pewter, Brass  
Hand Painted Articles  
Unusual Toys for the Children

**G. Fox & Co.  
Inc.  
HARTFORD**

**Filene's**  
BOSTON

**The Five Trouser Suit, \$72**  
One suit to meet practically every need of a summer wardrobe. For the office, home, pier, courts, and links, this combination is ready for use.

Our double-breasted two-trouser blue suit, \$40; white English flannel trousers, \$10; striped flannel trousers, \$12.50; knickers, \$10.

A complete summer outfit to fit in one suitcase.

FILENE'S MEN'S STORE

## WEEK IN COLLEGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Junior Short Course Announced at Connecticut

STORRS, Conn., June 25 (Special)—Between 300 and 350 boy and girl 4-H club members from all parts of Connecticut are expected to attend the eighth annual Junior Short Course at Connecticut Agricultural College, which this year will be held at Storrs July 21-29, inclusive. This was the announcement here today of A. J. Brundage, state club leader, under whose direction the short course will be given.

"A college education in a week," was the description given by one enthusiast of last year's short course, and to all intents and purposes this is what the young people receive in the time they spend at Storrs. The instruction staff includes several of the regular college professors, instructors, extension specialists and county workers. Subject matter is presented in the regular college plan of the lecture and laboratory method.

Junior short course helps to reinforce the 4-H club work being done in local communities of the State by utilizing the college facilities for such work as cannot be given at home; by capitalizing group spirit for the development of a stronger 4-H club morale; by presenting the need for rural leadership and by conducting the work in such a way as will help develop this characteristic; and by developing a desire for higher education, and to acquaint the young people of the State with the resources of their own state college.

Courses to be given include leader training, radio, horticulture and home ground improvement, home making, poultry keeping, dairy husbandry, animal husbandry, bee keeping, farm management, farm shop work, farm machinery and concrete construction work.

**EDISON MOONLIGHT SAIL**  
The Edison Employees' Club of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston will hold their annual moonlight sail tonight, when 1000 members and friends will embark on the Nantasket steamer Rose Standish for a four-hour sail down the South Shore. They will leave Rowe's Wharf at 6:45 o'clock and return about 11 o'clock. A public address system has been installed that will carry a novelty entertainment to all parts of the boat. Singers and entertainers will perform before the microphone.

**The Bon Marche**  
Merchandise of MERIT Only  
LOWELL, MASS.  
The Baby Shop  
and  
Children's Dept.  
has moved  
to new and more  
commodious quarters  
on the FIFTH FLOOR  
Visit the New Shop

**The Reed Laundry  
Lauderers**  
Concord, New Hampshire

**Maker & McCurdy**  
WOMEN'S SHOP 198 MERRIMACK STREET  
LOWELL, MASS.  
Summer and Vacation Time  
Undergarments  
Comfortable to wear—easy to pack.  
Hand-Made Gowns \$1.00 to \$1.50  
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**National Butchers Company**  
One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America  
1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge  
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1300 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner) BROOKLINE  
137 Harvard Avenue  
76 Munroe Street  
ALLSTON LYNN  
NEWBURYPORT 44 State Street  
SALEM 256 Essex Street  
BEVERLY 250 Cabot Street  
7 Market Square, Amesbury 6 High Street, Danvers

**THE IDLE HOUR**  
INCORPORATED  
32-34 BRATTLE STREET, CAMBRIDGE  
Food Exchange and Tea Room, Lending Library and Gift Shop  
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LOWELL, MASS.  
Summer and Vacation Time  
Undergarments  
Comfortable to wear—easy to pack.  
Hand-Made Gowns \$1.00 to \$1.50  
Pongee All Silk Slips,



## LABOR SEEKS TO CODIFY LAW

International Conference, Chiefly Devoted to Maritime Matter, Closes

By H. F. SPENDER  
By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 25.—The Ninth International Labor Conference, mainly devoted to maritime affairs, concluded here yesterday. Its most important work was passing two draft conventions, which it hoped will be ratified by the various governments, having delegates at the conference. The first convention deals with articles of agreement between seamen and employers, and the second concerns the duty of the shipowner to repatriate stranded or shipwrecked sailors.

The object of the International Labor Office was to codify and give international sanction to the best features of the existing laws, and the articles of agreement were accepted unanimously by the conference. By bringing the workers and employers and the delegates from the various governments together to discuss their different points of view, the International Labor Office has thus been able to render a great service in drafting agreements on the conditions of work at sea.

**Machinery Provided**  
It has provided machinery for the sifting of opinions and supplied initiative and driving power which could only with difficulty have been obtained through the action of governments alone. This would have been impossible if it had not been for a clause in the Treaty of Versailles, which enables the International Labor Office to decide what subjects should be placed on the agenda at its international conferences. A draft convention on discipline at sea which the ship owners pressed for has been rejected by the conference. The object of the ship owners, speaking generally, was to arrive at an international agreement, above all on the question of what penalties should be exacted for desertion. But the workers were opposed, naturally enough, to a convention which appeared to put the screw on them, and as the governments concerned were divided in opinion regarding the efficacy of the convention, the British Government taking a strong line against an international agreement which would cut across their maritime law, the proposal was finally lost.

**Inspection of Vessels**  
This was represented in some quarters as a triumph for Andrew Furuseth, president of the American Seamen's Union, who has been busy lobbying against the penalties convention. But it was really defeated by the opposition of France, Italy and England—the uselessness of an international agreement which did not include the United States on this question being apparent.

Good work was done by passing a recommendation for the inspection of vessels which, if adopted, should certainly improve conditions at sea and bring the European seamen's lot nearer that of the American sailor.

Viscount Burnham made the closing speech and everyone agreed that he was an excellent chairman. Bandeira de Mello, the senior vice-president, the Brazilian Government delegate, remarking that the success of the conference was due not only to the activities of the Government delegates as mediators, but also to the conciliation and compromise displayed by the workers and employers, perhaps gave the most fitting tribute to the authority and competence of Lord Burnham as president.

Perhaps it was natural after this compliment that Lord Burnham should reply that he hoped and believed this was not the last time Brazil will be represented at the International Labor Office conferences, which would be the poorer for the loss of Signor de Mello.

**SEATS IN THE LORDS DENIED TO WOMEN**  
Peers Bill Defeated on Side Issue in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 25.—Women's rights advocates had a setback in the House of Lords with the rejection by that body, by 125 to 80 votes, of Viscount Astor's bill to give seats in that assembly to peeresses in their own right, women who represent titles of which the holders, if men, would enjoy this privilege. The number of women concerned was placed by various speakers at from 15 to 25.

Neither Lord Astor nor Viscount Cecil, who supported him, were seriously challenged, however, in claiming that the measure's importance did not depend upon the number concerned, since it is to remove the disqualification on women as such, a disqualification which is purely one of sex.

Lord Astor said the bill's chief object was to give women the same rights as men.

**PERMANENT WAVING**  
Newest method used which leaves the hair soft and glossy.  
\$12.00 and upward.  
Now is the time to make appointments.

**ADALINE F. THOMAS**  
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Tel. Ken. 5776

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46 GARDEN STREET, BOSTON  
Groceries, Delicatessen, Meat, Fish, Poultry, Bakery, Vegetables  
Everything to Eat  
We Deliver Everywhere  
Call us up—Back Bay 10400 and 5083  
"We appreciate your patronage"

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1000 Letterheads printed \$12  
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1000 Envelopes to match

58 Hawley Street, Boston

12

12

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ponents all agreed that if the House of Lords were reformed, women would have to be given seats in it. Lord Cecil said the throne and the parish council were alike open to women. They sat on local government bodies and in the House of Commons. Public opinion was absolutely settled that women ought to have political enfranchisement.

Viscount Haldane said it was difficult to see how the bill could be defeated in the face of the public opinion that women were entitled to participate in the deliberations of public bodies.

Lord Birkenhead, in opposing the bill, had thus to find other ground for his objection. He succeeded by claiming that when women were admitted into the Lords they should be selected from the whole constituency of the population instead of being only a few women who by accident now held peerages. He also held out hopes that the long demanded reform for the Lords could not be much more delayed, as the cabinet committee on this question had now reported.

The bill was thus defeated on a side issue.

## INDIAN OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION

Labor Delegate Protests Against the Exclusion of Asiatic Workers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25.—In the continued discussion at the International Labor Conference on migration, Herr Richter, Austria, stated that his country was now the only one which placed no restriction on the entry of political refugees. The experience in Austria-Hungary suggested the difficulty of assimilating in less than three or four generations, national minorities which still cherished strong national traditions. Mogal Jan of the Indian Trade Union Congress contended that while good economic reasons for restricting immigration might exist, white and colored workers should be admitted on a basis of equality, each

being required to conform to the same conditions. He predicted that the white races were creating a great peril for themselves by giving the Asiatic races cause for resentment, because there was no certainty that Asia would always remain subordinate. He protested specially against the exclusion of Asiatic workers from countries which claimed full liberty to enter and exploit Asiatic lands.

M. Ribas of Spain suggested that much closer attention should be given by international labor to developments and conditions in Central and South America and to the relations of the workers there with the European workers.

D. Wilson, New Zealand, expressed the belief that the Maoris would in due time be assimilated with the white race. Little race feeling, he said, prevailed in that colony and opposition to the entry of Asiatics was based entirely on the economic ground that they always constituted a menace to the labor standards of the white workers. The conference appointed a commission to try to draft a general statement of policy acceptable to both European and overseas delegates.

## CAILLAUX PLANS TAX INCREASES

Firm Policy to Be Adopted by Finance Minister—Sacrifices Needed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 25.—On the whole the Briand-Caillaux Government has been well received, though both the Left and Right make many reservations and declare they will judge the ministry by results, while the Socialists take up a definitely hostile attitude and will question the Government next week on the utilization of the Morgan funds, conditions of stabilization, possibilities of inflation, proposals for restrictions and the Washington agreement, against which they protest.

Difficulties may arise, but the strength, as well as the weakness of Joseph Caillaux, the new Finance Minister, is that he has ardent supporters besides bitter detractors in every group.

An attempt is made to show that the new Cabinet is more Radical than the Cabinet Edouard Herriot himself tried to form. But if such suggestions are helpful in Parliament they are meaningless outside. M. Caillaux has long been regarded as a Conservative, and last year was tripped up by the Herriolists. The Cabinet is different from previous Cabinets, and the nominal position of the members in their respective groups is misleading.

Food Card Idea Revived  
It is hinted that he may close up night resorts and expensive cabarets in which scandalous extravagance is shown. Doubtless the material saving would be small, but perhaps nothing would better bring home to the country the fact that it is engaged in a serious struggle than such spectacular action. Theaters may have to finish at an earlier hour. Electric sign signs may be stopped.

There is a revival of the proposal to establish food cards and again, in spite of objections to this course and probably small material advantages, it would dramatically strike the popular imagination.

M. Caillaux is anxious to make the public understand that peace is necessary. There will be heavier taxation, strict control of banks, and a beginning of stabilization of currency. Ultimately a readjustment in wages in accordance with the new conditions may be necessary. Doubts regarding the transformation of short term bonds into legal tender are freely expressed, and it was such a proposal described as inflation which finally brought down Raoul Peret.

It is apparently confirmed that M. Caillaux, while disliking the Briand accord, will endeavor to obtain its ratification, perhaps with explanatory resolutions, because American financial aid may be required and

presumably depends on French acceptance of the bargain.

Generally there is promise of an energetic prosecution of affairs which, it is trusted, will not be belied. The recently appointed committee of experts is communicating this week-end its conclusions. In some respects this is unfortunate.

**Ratification Advised**

If M. Caillaux accepts the conclusions he must modify his own scheme, and after all the committee cannot escape from reflecting the politics of the preceding Government. If M. Caillaux rejects the recommendations then he makes opposition and loses the advantage of the committee's support.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the committee advises immediate ratification of the Washington agreement as a preliminary to stabilization at a rate of 160 to 180 for £1. The floating debt would be managed by a consortium of great banks which would meet the demands for reimbursement and make offers for consolidation. Besides the budgetary resources at their disposal the German railroad and industrial bonds should be utilized for redemption of the floating debt.

It is suggested that the Treasury should meet pressing liabilities by drawing on the big banks, which would discount its bills with the Banque de France. This procedure is justified because the difficulties are merely temporary.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLARS CLOSE CONVOCATION

Attorney-General Benton Is Speaker at Banquet

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25 (Special).—The annual convocation of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Commanderies of Knights Templar was brought to a close last night with a banquet given in the Masonic Temple by the Springfield Commandery to the officers of the Grand Commandery, officers of various local commanderies represented, and other invited guests numbering about 750 all told. Harry A. Childs, head of the Springfield Commandery, was toastmaster.

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, delivered an address in which, after praising the part of the Knights and other Masonic organizations, he stressed the importance of curbing what he declared to be a flagrant evil, that of cumbering statute books with unnecessary legislation.

This event, with speeches by all the high officers of the organization, also concluded the two-day centennial celebration of Springfield Commandery. A huge birthday cake with 100 candles graced the center of the head table.

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## FRANCE REQUESTED TO SEND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO SYRIA

Bombardments Said to Be Daily Events in the Vicinity of Damascus—Political Position Unimproved

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, June 25.—French political fortunes in Syria are followed here with greater interest than in Damascus, where the insurgents and sympathizers are convinced that a Socialist Government in France would finish the year-old Franco-Syrian war. Responsible Syrians, however, are unable to suggest an alternative to the French mandate, while references to Benito Mussolini's ambitions everywhere are scouted as untenable.

The political position in Syria proper has not improved. The French have just dispersed the Nationalist members who urged Nami Bey, head of the Syrian State, first to persuade the French to abate their intensive campaign involving the destruction of numerous villages; second, to secure undertakings that the French would fulfill their program, including withdrawal of the troops, national elections, and a treaty instead of a mandate. The Cabinet is now constituted without Nationalists, meaning that it is unlikely to command any popular support.

**War Is Spreading**

The relations between Syria and the Lebanon were never more strained since the Lebanon President, Debbas, flamboyantly asserted on June 14 that Lebanon territory was inviolable, implying that Syria dare not hope to recover areas lately attached to the Lebanese Republic. The war is spreading through the whole country, the insurgents doubtless trying to show a total disregard of Henry de Jouvenel's final warning that if their arms were not surrendered, the French would use the most drastic measures. Apparently to disperse the bands

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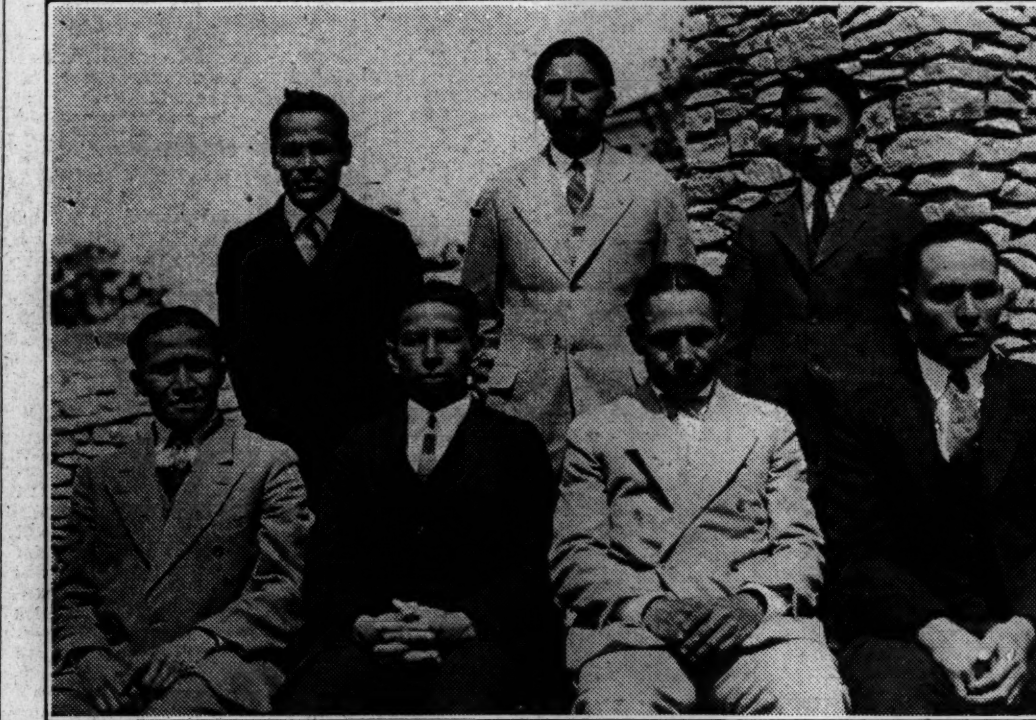
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## Native Americans Win Education by Work on Farm



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## WOMEN TEACHERS SEEK PAY EQUITY

Cambridge Salary Schedule Faces Opposition

Alleging discrimination against them in the new salary schedule coming up for adoption by the Cambridge School Committee next Monday, an organization of women teachers in that city is proposed whose object will be to obtain what they consider a just and equitable salary.

The teachers state that under the new plan most of the women in the schools will get from \$100 to \$150 increases, while the men teachers doing the same work will get from \$250 to \$344 increases; that men high school teachers will get \$748 more than women high school teachers doing the same work, a difference said to be larger than in any other city in the State.

They point out that there are about 505 women in the teaching force and 85 men; that \$75,000 is available for salary increases; one-third of this amount, or \$25,000 has been apportioned among the 55 men while only two-thirds is allowed for the 505 women. They are not seeking equal pay, the women teachers declare, but only to maintain the same difference that now exists between the salaries of the men and the women.

## LOWELL MASONS FAVOR OFFER OF NEW BUILDING

LOWELL, Mass., June 25 (Special).—The Lowell Masonic Association has voted to recommend acceptance of an offer of new quarters in a building to be erected by Arthur G. Pollard on the site of the building recently burned. A committee will prepare and present plans contemplating the use of space in the new building.

Mr. Pollard has agreed to erect a building in accordance with designs drawn, with the sole view of providing proper accommodation for the Masonic bodies of Lowell.

It has been decided to use the First Universalist Church as temporary quarters, as the edifice appears to offer the best conveniences and received the approval of the trustees.

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## SECRETARY DAVIS SPEAKS AT ST. MARKS

SOUTHBORO, Mass., June 25 (AP).—Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, was the prize-day speaker at the sixty-first annual graduating exercises at St. Marks School here today when 28 students received diplomas, among them the Secretary's son, Dwight F. Jr. Bishop William Lawrence, in his dual capacity as bishop and as president of the board of trustees, gave an address. The Fearing medal for all around superiority in athletics was awarded to Thomas Wetmore of New York, and the Founders medal for general excellence in school work was awarded to Ernest Brooks Jr. of New York personally by Harry Burnett, son of the founder, and treasurer of the school the past 32 years.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE KNIGHTS CELEBRATE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 25 (AP).—The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Knights Templar in New Hampshire was celebrated yesterday with a parade and a grand commandery convocation. Benjamin O. Aldrich of Keene, Grand Commander, opened the convocation, which was attended by every grand officer in the State.

John H. Bartlett, first assistant postmaster-general in Washington and former Governor of New Hampshire, addressed the Knights in the Portsmouth Theater. Part of the celebration was a shore dinner on Pelee Island, one of the historic points in Portsmouth Harbor.

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## INDIAN BOYS EARN WAY THROUGH FARM SCHOOL

WICHITA, Kan., June 6 (Special Correspondence).—After working their way through the four-year course, seven Indian boys graduated from the American Indian Institute here in May. The institute, offering training the equivalent to that of a high school, is on a model farm and the Indian boys, who attend here from every part of the United States, do chores and the farm work in payment for their board, tuition and books.

Henry Roe Cloud is the principal. He declares that Indian boys under his supervision learn rapidly to work and soon become adept at any task to which they are set. Most of them have to learn to work when they come to the institute, as they have never had to do so. Mr. Cloud sets them at simple tasks at first and gradually advances them until they are running tractors, figuring farm accounts or attending to the marketing.

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## EQUALIZED COAL RATES SOUGHT

Chamber of Commerce Plans to Promote Wider Use of Bituminous

William H. Day, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is attending the hearing at Atlantic City before the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to freight rates on coal, has submitted a proposal which he believes will enable the producers of low volatile bituminous coal of the West Virginia mines to market their fuel in New England on a basis fairly comparable with coal from the Pennsylvania mines.

The Chamber of Commerce says that the scope of the proceeding has been broadened beyond that originally intended. The petition of the New England bodies, which instigated the proceeding, was merely as to the permanency of the rates which expired April 30, but other parties of interest have injected into the deliberations of the commission such questions as the rates from the Pennsylvania fields and the rates to tide-water for movement into New England via barge.

Other new developments include the necessity of petitioning the Commission for a consideration of rates from the New England ports to the interior, which has been done by Mr. Day on behalf of the various interests he represents.

Mr. Day says: "The need for bituminous as a substitute for anthracite in household use, was amply shown last winter. As is well known, New England has long been the innocent victim of the controversies which have occurred sporadically in the anthracite industry during the past score of years. Invariably, the consuming public has paid, not alone in increased prices, but in the adjustment of the difficulties but in comfort and well-being during the various suspensions of mining."

Mr. Day calls attention to the fact that last winter New England learned how to use substitutes for anthracite, with considerable success. Among them is the low volatile bituminous of West Virginia. Emergency rates were ordered by the Commission on prepared sizes of this fuel, which expired April 30.

The plan which Mr. Day submitted as a solution for the basis of freight rates from the West Virginia mines to New England is, briefly, that it should bear a definite relation to the rates from the Pennsylvania mines. That, of course, is the position existing today, but, in the

opinion of Mr. Day, the differential in the cost of getting West Virginia coal, as against Pennsylvania, is too great.

## PEACE CONFERENCE POLICY EFFECTIVE

Passive Resistance Effective Against Disturbers

CONCORD, Mass., June 25 (Special)—In the course of the Conference for Training in Peace Leadership being held here under the auspices of the New England Fellowship of Youth for Peace, passive resistance has been mentioned more than once in the survey of conditions in various parts of the world.

The effectiveness of this policy has been demonstrated by the conferees themselves. Last night's meeting, held in Trinity Parish House, was practically untroubled and the address of Capt. Paul H. Hibben of New York on the attitude of present-day Russia was allowed to proceed without serious interruption.

Concord citizens who were not partial to either side of the controversy which has been waged as to the desirability of the presence of pacifists in historic Concord are admittedly impressed by the suave cool manner of the victims of the egg and gas bomb attacks of the local militants.

It is said in many quarters that the attackers have done the conference a great service by attracting the attention of individuals who might otherwise never have heard of the movement which the Fellowship of Youth for Peace is fostering.

The morning sessions today were devoted to a preliminary survey of the art and science of peace. Prof. Allen A. Young of Harvard speaking on "International Economic Agreements," and Brent Dow Allison, president of the fellowship, leading a conference at luncheon on "The Story of Disarmament."

There will be two speakers tonight. At 7:30 Dr. D. C. Myers of the World Peace Foundation will speak on the "Progress of International Arbitration," and at 8:30 Miss Marie Carroll will describe the international organization of the League of Nations.

The conference will continue through Sunday night.

## Teacher Joins Students in School Activities



Miss Myrtle C. Dickson (at right), Recently Appointed Head Master of the New Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, and Two Officers of the 1926 Graduating Class of the Present Roxbury High School: Miss Nellie S. Greene, Art Editor of the School Paper (at left), and Miss Genevieve Mahoney, President of the Class.

## FRIENDLY TEACHING PLANNED BY NEW WOMAN HEADMASTER

Leadership in Classroom and Student Affairs, With Administrative Detail Handled by Assistants, Characterizes Roxbury Educator's Policy

First among women to be appointed head of a high school in Boston, and one of a few holding such a position in the United States, Miss Myrtle C. Dickson, newly appointed head master of the new Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, is one of the busiest women in Boston.

In addition to outlining her policies, laying out the organization of her school and selecting her teaching staff, Miss Dickson has the added task of supervising alterations and determining details in the finishing and equipment of the fine new building on Townsend Street in which the school is to open next September.

Maintaining that pedagogy finds its best values in friendly contacts of teachers and pupils, Miss Dickson states it as her policy to turn over the details of administration to assistants, so far as that may seem possible, so as to give her time for the work of the classroom and the development of the student life of the school.

This policy made her work distinctive in the two high school annexes that she organized and conducted for the old Roxbury High School and had much to do with her appointment as head of the new school. She sees no reason why this policy cannot be made to work in a large school as well.

**More Supervision**  
Miss Dickson insists that the duties of the head of any school should be recognized as supervisory as well as administrative. She believes that the head master should be a leader in the classroom quite as much as in administrative or executive affairs.

With the tremendous growth of the school and the number of pupils and teachers grouped together in one organization in recent years, masters of elementary schools and head masters of high schools have been swamped with details of administration, so that supervisory work involving educational leadership has been almost eliminated. A current of protest against this has set in, as it has been found that some of the best teaching has been lost in administration.

Miss Dickson states it as her intention to emphasize the supervisory functions of her office and the development of friendly understanding, contacts between teachers and pupils. As 25 of the teachers engaged for the new school have already worked with her as members of her staffs in the two annexes, they are more or less familiar with her ideals and methods and thus will be ready to put them into operation at once when school begins.

**Individual Teaching**  
Teachers will be expected by Miss Dickson to make their teaching a matter of individual development for each child rather than an academic affair for the class. Teachers take

a greater interest in teaching when they make it thus individual, she finds, than when it is a formal academic affair. They put their best efforts into it, are unremitting in their endeavor to dig out the solution of difficult situations and take study courses because they wish to find the answer to a professional duty.

The school will be organized with a view to bringing out the best in each pupil and to prepare the girls for the social contacts they are bound to have through the coming years as well as for the demands that may be made upon them for intellectual accomplishments.

The school will work specifically to prepare the girls for worthy membership, with right ideals of home and home making, right attitude toward the business world into which they are to go, and the development of responsibility, dependability and self-reliance.

This will be as definitely a part of the work of the classroom as mathematics or physics. This should not be formal, pedantic, imposed from above, with so much time allotted to it on the school clock, but largely emitted through friendly contacts of the day and the general underlying, overlying and permeating ideals of the school, Miss Dickson says.

Under such influences and in such surroundings she believes that the girls will respond with their best efforts in the new large school as they have in their smaller groups. When they do not, the teachers will endeavor to find out why. Not through prying interference, but real friendliness and sympathy. The cause dis-

covered they will be called upon to counteract whatever it may be.

It may be that the girl is burdened with home duties or perplexities. It may be a question of the way she spends her leisure, or of unfortunate aims. Perhaps she is going too much to the "movies" or reads incessantly. Or it may be, she is capable of doing more than is laid out for her group and is irked by the delay. Whatever the reason, when the teacher knows what it is, she has the opportunity to remedy it.

Instruction in the various classes will be definitely related to the everyday life of the pupil. Art, for instance, as studied in the drawing classes, will be specifically applied in the home economy classes to the development of aesthetic ideals in dress and the adornment of the home. Athletics will be encouraged and extra curricular activities will be extended.

**Would Interest Parents**  
Through these it will be possible for the teacher to meet certain needs she may find to exist with some pupils. To teach them to be able to replace the tardy with the real. This can be done, says Miss Dickson, without in any way infringing upon the curriculum but in fulfillment of it.

Another thing Miss Dickson hopes to do is to interest mothers more in the high school experience of their sons and daughters. They may keep in close touch with the school through the kindergarten and primary grades, perhaps even through the grammar school, but when the children reach the high school parents are likely to keep away unless sent for.

Miss Dickson is a graduate of Cambridge Latin School and Radcliffe College, and this month received her Master of Arts degree from the Boston University. Teaching is with her the fulfillment of a life-long desire. Her interests are broad, however. She likes tennis and hiking and is interested in organized work by women. She is first vice-president of the Boston Teachers Club, is on the executive board of the Roxbury Club, and chairman of its education committee, and is a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

## NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS TO BE READY IN THE FALL

Institution to Have Two Fine New Structures Thoroughly Equipped

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., June 25 (Special)—Two new structures for the Bridgewater Normal School are nearing completion and it is expected they will be ready for occupancy in September. In time for the annual conference of normal school teachers and principals which precedes the beginning of the regular school sessions.

The new normal school building, as well as the training school building, is constructed of brick with stone trimmings in Colonial design in keeping with the character of this typical old New England town.

Among the several new features of the normal school building is a demonstration room in which 16 students can gather to witness the presentation of a classroom lesson

to 20 children. This room in which the seats will be arranged in amphitheater fashion, will be on the first floor, where the administrative offices also will be located.

There will be an assembly hall, which the school has not had heretofore. It will be provided with a stage for the presentation of plays and entertainments. The hall, which will have a seating capacity of 752, may also be used for dancing and similar assemblies. It will be provided with a motion picture booth, and will have an entrance from the street with lobby, coat rooms, rest room, etc., so that it can be used for public gatherings without interfering with the regular work of the school.

A well equipped gymnasium will be located in the basement, with lockers and showers. The lunch room also will be there, occupying a bright, airy room and furnished with the latest equipment for the service to be rendered.

Still another new feature is a music room which will accommodate 75 students. It is to be provided with a platform for demonstration programs and will be equipped with piano, gramophone and other instruments. Special attention has been given to the library, which will be used both as a library for the use of the school and as a laboratory for instruction in school library work. Classrooms, lecture rooms and laboratories occupy the major portion of the second floor and all of the third floor.

The training school building where students at the normal school will have practice in class-room work, will accommodate 475 children in the first six grades of school.

**WAGE HEARING DEFERRED**  
Arbitration proceedings on the question of a new wage schedule on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway did not begin today, as scheduled, because James J. Mahoney, attorney representing the employees, was unable to get to the hearing.

By Norman Lee  
been fixed.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOLD EXERCISES

Several Graduations During Day and Others Scheduled for Tonight

Graduation exercises have been going on in Boston schools all day. Most schools held them this morning, a few this afternoon, and a number tonight, among these being the Boston Girls' High School, where diplomas will be given to 554 graduates in Tremont Temple, Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron of the Boston School Committee is to present them. The exercises will be simple, consisting of music and Scripture reading by the head master, John E. Denham.

The High School of Commerce will have its nineteenth graduation in the school hall tonight, giving diplomas to 278 young men. Franklin medals will go to Domenico M. Campana, William H. Harrison, Gerald T. Mahoney, Joseph A. Martus and Abraham Wasserman, and a Washington and Franklin medal to James P. Condon.

Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools, is to address the graduates of the High School of Practical Arts in the school hall tonight and present diplomas to 197 young women. Miss Katherine Arnold of the class of 1927 is to receive the Mechanic Arts High School diplomas will be given to 222 young men and Franklin medals to Harold Matthews, Mendal P. Thomas, Charles A. Edlund, and Wilfred J. LeBrun. The Washington and Franklin medal is to go to Donald B. Knowles.

Graduating exercises at the Horace Mann School were held at 9 a. m. today. Diplomas were given to nine boys and seven girls. A message was received from Miss Sarah Fuller, former master. Members of the graduating class gave "Memories of School Days," "The Ways," and exercises in rhythm, and the whole school sang and recited several selections.

Selections from Shakespeare recited by members of the graduating class and a reading of the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" were features of the program at the graduating exercises of Washington Allston Intermediate School this morning. Arthur A. Lincoln, the master, addressed the students briefly and presented the diplomas.

There will be a general exodus of teachers and pupils from Boston tomorrow. Many of them left today, going to seashore resorts, to the country, to Europe or on travel trips to different parts of the United States. Many are planning to take summer college courses.

## ACHIEVEMENT CLUB CLASSES ANNOUNCED

Training Camp and Leaders Institute to Be Held

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25 (Special)—Prominent business men, as well as teachers and educational directors, will address the classes of the Junior Achievement training camp and leaders' institute, to be conducted in Achievement Hall, West Springfield, all next week.

On Monday night the speaker will be R. O. Small, state director of vocational education for Massachusetts, who will address a joint assembly. On Tuesday night Elizabeth McDonald, professor of home economics at Boston University, will speak, and on Wednesday night Thornton W. Burgess, the author.

From 400 to 500 youths and adults will be in attendance for the two events, which will be carried on simultaneously through the week. One member of each regularly organized club is to attend the training camp. The leaders' institute is open to all active leaders of Achievement clubs and to those planning to become leaders this summer or fall. Numerous playground directors and Y. M. C. A. secretaries will take part in the activities.

## SIR FREDERICK WHYTE WOODS HOLE ARRIVAL

Legislator in India to Lecture in United States

WOODS HOLE, Mass., June 25 (AP)—Sir Frederick Whyte, speaker of the Legislative Assembly of India, has arrived with his family to spend the summer here. He has taken a summer home situated on a cliff, 100 feet above the ocean, at Juniper Point. The house is the property of Walter O. Luscombe Jr. of Fitchburg.

Sir Frederick came here from Canada with Mrs. Whyte and their three children. They will remain until the latter part of September. While in the United States he will make lecture tours through the country. They will return to England in September.

The Luscombe property, one of the most attractive of the smaller estates of Woods Hole, is near the home of Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, and a friend of Sir Frederick. Both properties are on County Road, overlooking Little Harbor.

Sir Frederick first came to Woods Hole six years ago as the guest of Mr. Crane. Mr. Crane visited Sir Frederick in India last summer.

## Perfection of Rain Making Process Forecast by Inventor

Dr. L. Francis Warren, Who Has Been Experimenting at Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn., Sees Moistening of Arid Areas as Greatest Benefit

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25 (Special)—Dr. L. Francis Warren, who recently was successful in clearing a large section of the air of clouds experts, during his experiments at Brainard Field here, to perfect the process by which rain may be forced from the clouds at will through the aid of airplanes and electricity and sand.

Dr. Warren has been experimenting in the last seven years at McCook's Field at Dayton, O.; the Aberdeen Proving Grounds at Aberdeen, Md.; at Bolling Field at Washington, D. C., and at Brainard Field here. He says the process now well reached a stage to lead him to believe that the local aviation field will be the scene of its final perfection.

His collaborator in the work here, James H. Denison of this city, says that the airplanes used in breaking through the clouds are equipped with two large sand boxes, one placed on each side of the cockpit. The airplanes are also furnished with a wind-driven electrical generator, which furnishes the electricity to discharge the sand.

**Electrically Charged**  
The sand, electrically charged, is forced down to an apparatus under the plane. A box receives the sand, which is driven by the force of the wind down a small alleyway and over charging plates, from where the sand particles are "sucked into the cloud. The plates are charged with the electricity by the generator, which is run by air pressure. The grains acquire their electrical charge just as they emerge from the charging plates of the machine. The cloud is then bombarded with charged particles at the rate of trillions per second.

If these particles are scattered or repelled from the roof of the cloud the air knows that he is using positive sand on a positive cloud or negative sand on a negative cloud. The pull of a switch makes the necessary change in the electrifying apparatus, and a blast of oppositely charged sand is released. All these activities are regulated from the cockpit by an electrician, who, in the local instance, is Mr. Denison. The electrical charge can be altered from negative to positive and vice versa by means of an intricate mechanism which is mounted in the rear seat.

When the charged sand is blown into the clouds, which are themselves charged by a natural force, the charge in the clouds is neutralized. This causes the clouds to disperse and often a rainfall follows as a natural consequence. By zig-zagging under plane and swishing the sand from side to side with the aid of the tail of the machine a surprisingly large area can be covered and "cut through."

Mr. Denison believes that once the process is fully perfected, it will be a matter of but a few minutes to induce rain to fall at will and to change what would otherwise have been a day of inclement weather to one of sunshine.

**Great Economic Benefit**  
Dr. Warren sees in his invention, in which Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell is financially interested, a medium for a great economic benefit through the enormous aid which it

will give to the growth and protection of crops. It would also, it is said, enable aircraft to cut great slices through the fog. In addition, it could be used to clear the air over harbors for navigation and over large cities, where smoke, mist and lack of sunlight is depressing.

But the moisture of arid areas is Dr. Warren's chief concern. He says: "Four-fifths of the world is covered with water and one-fifth is land. Four-fifths of the land consists of large sections principally lying along waterways; the other four-fifths is sparsely settled, due more largely to the lack of precipitation with which to support plant life than to any other single cause."

"The prosperous sections of the world are for the most part where people have from 20 to 35 inches of timely rainfall. The sections where the rainfall is from 0 to 20 inches are sparsely settled. To be able to cause rainfall as and when required in these sparsely settled sections is to make possible the settlement of these sections, as the chemical properties that go to make plant life have been lying over countless ages dormant in the soil, and to take advantage of these chemical properties it is necessary to cause rainfall as and when required for the production of crops."

"Many people have never had a correct idea of rainmaking. For example, we will take the Province of Alberta in Canada, where they have a mean annual precipitation of slightly in excess of 10 inches. During the month of June, 1923, Alberta had 2.67 inches of rainfall, principally from four storms, during the same month it rained four times and sprinkled 11 times. If the clouds that sprinkled had been caused to precipitate their moisture at the time that they were sprinkling, the rainfall for the month of June would have increased threefold."

Teachers will be expected by Miss Dickson to make their teaching a matter of individual development for each child rather than an academic affair for the class. Teachers take

the new normal school building, as well as the training school building, is constructed of brick with stone trimmings in Colonial design in keeping with the character of this typical old New England town.

Among the several new features of the normal school building is a demonstration room in which 16 students can gather to witness the presentation of a classroom lesson

to 20 children. This room in which the seats will be arranged in amphitheater fashion, will be on the first floor, where the administrative offices also will be located.

There will be an assembly hall, which the school has not had heretofore. It will be provided with a stage for the presentation of plays and entertainments. The hall, which will have a seating capacity of 752, may also be used for dancing and similar assemblies. It will be provided with a motion picture booth, and will have an entrance from the street with lobby, coat rooms, rest room, etc., so that it can be used for public gatherings without interfering with the regular work of the school.

A well equipped gymnasium will be located in the basement, with lockers and showers. The lunch room also will be there, occupying a bright, airy room and furnished with the latest equipment for the service to be rendered.

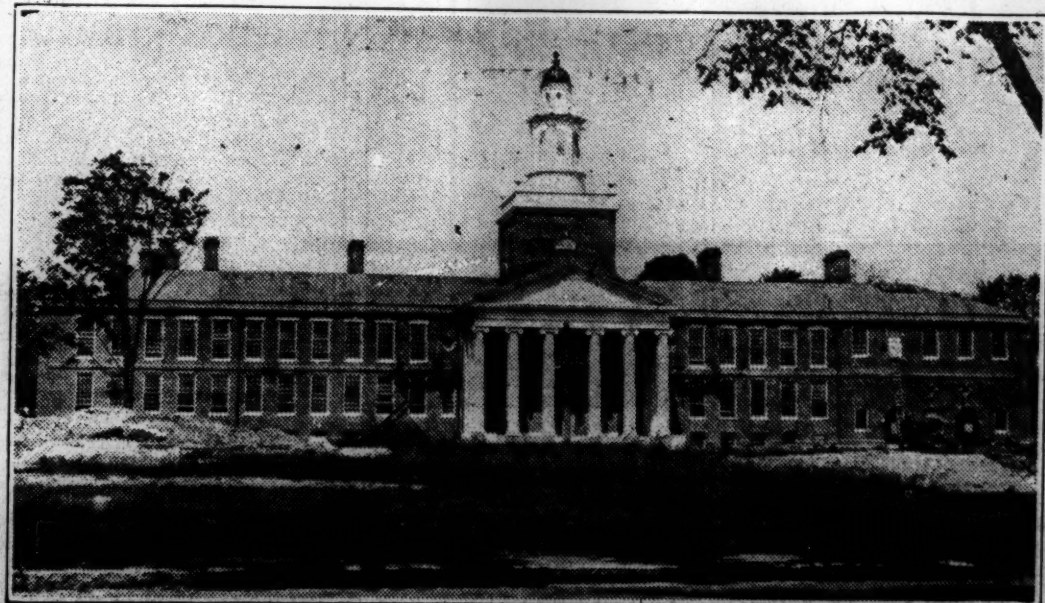
Still another new feature is a music room which will accommodate 75 students. It is to be provided with a platform for demonstration programs and will be equipped with piano, gramophone and other instruments. Special attention has been given to the library, which will be used both as a library for the use of the school and as a laboratory for instruction in school library work. Classrooms, lecture rooms and laboratories occupy the major portion of the second floor and all of the third floor.

The training school building where students at the normal school will have practice in class-room work, will accommodate 475 children in the first six grades of school.

**WAGE HEARING DEFERRED**  
Arbitration proceedings on the question of a new wage schedule on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway did not begin today, as scheduled, because James J. Mahoney, attorney representing the employees, was unable to get to the hearing.

By Norman Lee  
been fixed.

## New Normal School Building Colonial in Style



Bridgewater Structures, in Which Will Be Administrative Offices, an Assembly Hall, a Demonstration Room, a Gymnasium and Other Features.

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

### Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 25

#### EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAU, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Shantel Colonial dance, direction of Billy Loez, 4:30—Vocal and piano selections, "Jimmie" Gallagher.  
5:30—Dance, "The Day After Tomorrow," 6:00—Livestock and meat report, 6:15—Kiddie Klub, 6:30—Sam Blum and his orchestra, New England in the Spotlight, 7:00—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 7:15—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 7:30—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 7:45—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 8:00—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 8:15—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 8:30—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 8:45—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 9:00—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 9:15—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 9:30—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 9:45—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 10:00—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 10:15—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 10:30—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 10:45—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 11:00—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 11:15—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 11:30—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 11:45—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 12:00—Dok Eisenberg and his Sinfonians, 12:15—Dok Eisenberg 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## PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRAT HAD FUND OF \$10,000

W. B. Wilson Testifies in  
Senate Inquiry—Tells of  
Federal Post Office

WASHINGTON, June 25.—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor under President Wilson, and the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, acknowledged to the Senate campaign fund investigating committee that he had been offered an important appointment by the national Republican Administration, which would have resulted in his withdrawal from the senatorial election contest.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the offer reluctantly. He gave the information in response to queries from Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who broached the subject, by inquiring if an effort had been made to get him out of the race.

"No, there has not been any such effort that I know of," the witness replied.

"Were you not offered an appointment by the present Republican Administration to the newly created railroad labor mediation board?" Mr. La Follette continued.

**Admits Receiving Offer**

Mr. Wilson admitted receiving the offer, stating that he spoke of it only because he was under oath and he was required to answer.

"The matter was presented to me in confidence and this is the first time I have discussed it," he said, and added that the offer had been made since his nomination.

The post that it was thus revealed had been offered to Mr. Wilson was set up when Congress enacted the Watson-Parker Railroad Labor Mediation Act. The law replaced the Railroad Labor Board and was adopted at the earnest solicitation of both railroad executives and railroad employees. Appointments to the mediation board are for six years with a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

**Source Withheld**

Mr. Wilson asked the committee to excuse him from answering questions on the source of the offer. He stated it had come to him verbally with a request for confidence and he desired not to speak of that phase of the matter. The committee acceded to his request.

The witness stated that his personal expenses during the nomination campaign had been about \$38.81. A campaign committee that had sponsored a ticket he was associated with, he declared had spent approximately \$10,000. No other funds had been expended during the race.

## MORE HELP PROMISED TO BRITISH MINERS

By Special Cable

LONDON, June 25.—At the closing sitting of the committee of the Miners International Federation, reports on increased coal production in the Ruhr and Upper Silesia were considered. They indicated that the efforts of the German and Polish owners were directed to capturing the European markets, rather than to the sale of coal direct for English use. No question of an international strike against the Ruhr, as had been suggested, and even on the question of an embargo on coal intended for England, only a guarded promise was given by the continental leaders to do what was possible.

An effort to increase financial help for the British miners was definitely promised, however, on the ground that the movement to extend British mining hours will not only destroy the possibility of a shorter working day on the Continent, but make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to maintain existing standards.

## ESQUIMAULT DRYDOCK OPENING

VICTORIA, B. C., June 15 (Special Correspondence).—Opening of the new Esquimault drydock outside this city, the largest dock of its kind in the British Empire, has been a long time in coming. The dock, built by the Esquimault Dock Co., will be able to handle the largest ships afloat in its large basin or two moderate-sized ships at once. With the opening of the dock a great part of the ship-repairing business at present done by the Esquimault Dock Co. will be transferred to this coast. Many Canadian ships depend upon Hong Kong drydocks now because of lack of facilities here.

## EXEMPT RELIGIOUS TEACHING

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence).—Schools of week-day religious education, which have been closed since 1900, boys and girls during the past year, will be extended to accommodate an enrollment of at least 4000 next year, it was made known at the annual meeting of the Portland Council of Churches Education. A class of 17 was graduated from one of the week-day schools at this meeting.

## MEMORIAL LAND ACQUIRED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14 (Staff Correspondence).—With the purchase of the last parcel of land of the proposed site of the San Francisco War Memorial, the final obstacle to building operations is removed. The city has completed arrangements to acquire ownership of this property on a compromise price. There is available \$2,000,000 for construction work. The memorial will include a museum building, headquarters for the American Legion, and an opera house.

## SALEM SCHOOLS SHOW GAINS

SALM, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence).—Enrollment in the public schools of Salem has increased from 3381 in 1916 to 4522 in 1926, a gain of 42 per cent. In the last five years the enrollment has gained 25 per cent while last year showed an increase of 3 1/2 per cent over the previous year.

## LIBRARIANS TO HEAR PROF. R. E. ROGERS

Sessions of Massachusetts Club  
to Open in Plymouth

Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to give the opening address at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, this evening. His subject will be "The Challenge of Modern Literature."

Sessions will continue tomorrow morning with "Reflections on the Weymouth Graded Book List," by Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library and a talk on library work with school children by Miss Mabel F. McCarnes, librarian of the Public Library, Hingham, N. J., and instructor in school library work at Columbia University. William E. Foster, librarian of Providence Public Library, is to speak on "Four Men of 76."

In the afternoon the annual business meeting will be held followed by a talk on useful reference books of the last two years, to be given by Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library.

Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, is to give some memories of Sam Walter Foss, a poet-librarian, at the evening session, and the memorial book plate to be presented to the club by the House of the Slave of the Road in Somerset will be on exhibition. Mr. Koopman will be followed by Joseph C. Lincoln, author of Cape Cod stories, who is to talk on "The Flavor of Cape Cod."

## LAW CODIFYING AT HAGUE ASKED

Third Conference Purposed  
in Resolution Indorsed  
by House Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The resolution introduced in the House by George H. Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, requesting President Coolidge to call a third Hague conference for the codification of international law has been approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee. At the same time a letter from Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, recommending participation in such a conference was made public.

The resolution would call for a restatement of the established fundamentals of international law; the formulation and agreement upon amendments and additions if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful; an endeavor to obtain general agreement on rules which have been in dispute and consideration of subjects not now adequately regulated by international law.

**Approved by Mr. Kellogg**

About a year ago the Netherlands Government approached the State Department regarding the position of the United States as to a third Peace Conference at the Hague having particularly in view the codification of the international law of peace. Mr. Kellogg gave his approval with the following conditions:

"That all interested states, whether or not members of the League of Nations, should have freest opportunity to participate.

"That full account should be taken of the preliminary work of jurists in the various hemispheres as well as those in Europe.

"That the conference should be called at such time as the projects have been suitably prepared and the preliminary work of the Pan-American jurists is available for consideration."

**Appropriation Advised**

Mr. Kellogg, in a recent letter to the House committee, said:

"I consider it highly desirable that this Government should co-operate in any earnest endeavor to bring about a codification of international law. While I am not at the moment prepared to say that the time is propitious for an international conference on the subject, I think that if Congress is favorably disposed toward participation by the United States in such a conference, it might well make an appropriation which would enable this Government to send representative to a conference whenever an invitation to attend is received."

## OREGON COLLEGES ELECT NEW HEADS

Three Institutions Change  
Presidents

SALM, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence).—Four institutions of higher education in Oregon will have new presidents when classwork is resumed in the fall. After functioning without a president for more than a year, the trustees of Oregon will have as its new president Dr. Addison Bennett Hall, of Madison, Wis., professor of international law at the University of Wisconsin. He succeeds the late Dr. Prince L. Campbell.

Dr. D. T. Gregory, president of Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Va., and a former Pennsylvania educator has been selected by the trustees of Pikes Peak College to succeed Dr. H. Dixon Boughter, A. B., who was re-elected by the trustees at their annual meeting. He has served for four years. Pikes Peak College is a United Brethren institution.

Dr. E. C. Hickman has resigned as president of the Kimball College of Theology, Salem, the only Methodist seminary in the Northwest, after nearly six years of service. His successor has not yet been named.

J. A. Churchill, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, becomes president of the new Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland, beginning his duties with the summer session.

## Symbolic Emblems in Beads on Tanned Skin to Cement International Ties



Reading Left to Right, These Members of the Weymouth (Mass.) Camp Fire Girls Are as Follows: Edwinia Conway, Barbara Libbey, Marguerite Alexanderson, Marian Martin, Ida Adams, Mrs. Emma A. Conway (Assistant Guardian), Marion Harvey, Barbara Pray, Grace Little, Helen Wentworth.

## CAMP FIRE GIRLS PLAN NOVEL GIFT

Indian Bead Work to Sisters  
in Weymouth, England

Greetings from Camp Fire Girls of Weymouth, Mass., to Camp Fire Girls of Weymouth, Eng., will be presented to the Mayor of the latter place at special exercises to be held in the Weymouth town July 5. This is to take the form of a skin embroidered with emblems of the order done by the girls in beadwork, a distinctive medium of art expression among the American Indians.

At the top of the skin are the crossed flags of the United States and England. In the center is a high mountain typifying the ideals of the organization. On the topmost peak is a flaming torch reaching high as the stars. The seven stars represent points of the Camp Fire law: "Beck Beauty, Give Service, Pursue Knowledge, Be Trustworthy, Hold on to Health, Glorify Work, Be Happy."

To one side of the foot of the mountain is the heart, representing Mother England. On the other side is a pine tree, typifying the United States. Underneath are the dates when the first Camp Fires were established in the United States in 1912, in England in 1913. Halfway up the mountain are two camp fire flags, showing how the members are climbing ever striving to reach the peak, the same stars over all, and hand-in-hand, grasp the torch to "pass it on, undimmed, to others." Around the mountain are nine "Wohelo" triangles, on which are the symbols of the nine Weymouth Camp Fire groups joined by the three links—"Work, Health, Love."

The skin is the gift of Barbara Pray, Members of the different groups are embroidering it. The presentation is to be made by Erika Bryant, accompanied by 10 girls in ceremonial costume, while from 50 to 75 others in the service costume of the order will be present. Exercises are to be at Mount Vernon House, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Emery, Mrs. Frank M. Bryant, chairman in charge.

## PUBLICITY MEN ELECT OFFICERS

State Unchanged With C. K.  
Woodbridge, New York,  
as President

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25 (Special).—At the final business session of the International Advertising Association, the slate prepared by the nominating committee went through unchanged, with C. K. Woodbridge of New York its re-elected president.

Francis H. Sisson, another well-known New York City banker, was elected treasurer, and Rowe Stewart, of Philadelphia, formerly president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, as the organization was known, was elected secretary.

It was decided to admit as membership in the advertising commission three representatives of the National Better Business Bureau, three from the ranks of the sustaining members, three from the Advertising Women's Clubs, and one from each district of the affiliated club.

Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, president of the Better Business Bureau, an organization supported by the advertising men to free advertising of the evils which it has and to protect it from fraud, was elevated to a place on the Executive Committee by unanimous vote of the members.

The meeting also approved an increase of 50 cents a year in membership dues solely to extend the activities of the association's headquarters personnel in its "field work" among the individual clubs.

## MASONRY ACTIVE IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence).—With the recent laying of the cornerstone by officers of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Masonry, upon which is to be built the new \$1,000,000 home of Des Moines Conservatory, No. 3, another extensive building program is set on foot here by the fraternity. Within two blocks of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine has a building to cost \$1,300,000 well under way.

## "EL" LINE CONTINUANCE ASKED

John F. Dowd, member of the Boston City Council from Ward 8, Roxbury, demonstrated by letter yesterday addressed to Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, against the proposed abandonment of the 6-cent fare car line between Eustis Street and Ruggles Street, in Roxbury. Mr. Dowd said: "I am of the opinion that this line is a paying one and its operation should be continued."

## GIFTS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY TOTAL \$7,075,457.73 IN YEAR of '01 at 25th Reunion Adds \$150,000

Will Enable Important Expansion, Salary Increases, and  
Special Research, Dr. Lowell Tells Alumni—Class

Gifts to Harvard University, enabling important expansion in its facilities, increases in salaries for its professors, and the undertaking of special research work, totaled \$7,075,457.73 during the last year, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president, announced at the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association yesterday in Sever Quadrangle.

Thomas W. Lamont '92 of New York, president of the association, presided. In addition to Dr. Lowell, the speakers included Governor Fuller, Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. John H. T. Main, president of Grinnell College, Iowa, and Sir Arthur William Currie, Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

## Gifts and Legacies

Among the gifts and legacies made known by Dr. Lowell were the following:

Anonymous, to be added to the Nelson Robinson Jr. Endowment, School of Architecture, \$150,000.00  
Anonymous, for special research in the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$1,250.00  
Estate of George T. Neale, \$10,000.00  
Estate of Joseph H. Clark, Jr., \$156,909.10  
Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, for the Medical School, \$700,000.00  
Estate of Henry Clay Frick, \$329,193.07  
Laura Speelman Rockefeller Memorial, for international research, \$50,000.00  
Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinnell, for McKinnell Hall, \$1,000.00  
Mrs. James C. Melvin, for a loan fund in the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$50,000.00  
Estate of Mrs. William F. Miller, for the School of Divinity, \$146,227.51  
Estate of Robert S. Morrison, \$52,000.00  
Estate of George W. Peck, for the Astronomical Observatory, \$41,793.03  
Estate of George W. Peck, for the Botanical Department, \$61,359.26  
Estate of John F. Reynolds, for scholarships, \$48,752.68  
Gift to the Robert Gould Shaw Fund in the Library, \$25,000.00  
Harold F. Vanderbilt, for the Medical School dormitory, \$283,400.00  
Estate of Artemus Ward, \$2,242,616.00  
From partners and friends, for the John W. Weeks Memorial Library, \$200,000.00  
Sundry gifts (less than \$25,000), \$985,426.29

Harvard donations were increased yesterday by \$150,000 through a gift from the 350 members of the 25-year class of 1901, Dr. Lowell said.

## Service to Student

Addressing the alumni, the Harvard president emphasized the purpose of the university to develop higher education standards.

"The only unit, the only end, in education is the student," he said. "All courses of instruction, all examinations, degrees, and the whole machinery of discipline and teaching have this sole object, his moral, mental and physical development. That is obvious; indeed, it is so self-evident that it hardly seems worth stating; and yet, with the desire to furnish the largest opportunities for intellectual achievement on the part of the student, he himself tended to be lost from sight in the maze by which he was surrounded."

"The other principle is that all true education, certainly of college or university grade, is self-education. No one can be educated against his will, or indeed, without his active volition; and hence the college must rest upon the foundation of a desire for intellectual achievement on the part of the students themselves. To stimulate that desire, to aid in its satisfaction, and thereby to carry out the true principles by which we have been guided, are the reasons for our adoption of the system of general examination and tutors in the several fields."

**Alumni Officers Named**

The alumni elected to the board of overseers, announced yesterday, were: Le Baron R. Briggs '75, Cambridge, formerly dean of Harvard College; Dwight F. Davis '00, Washington, D. C., Secretary of War; David F. Houston, A. M., '92, New York City, formerly Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Halliwell '01, Boston, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Thomas J. Coolidge '34, Boston, president of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

New members of the board of directors of the Alumni Association are: Henry S. Dennison '99, Framingham, president of Dennison Manufacturing Company, vice-president of Boston Chamber of Commerce; William A. Bingham '16, Boston, president and treasurer Ernest Mon-

ier, Inc., importers, and director of athletics at Harvard; Dr. Roger I. Lee '02, Boston, physician, formerly Oliver professor of hygiene at Harvard.

Governor Fuller brought to the Harvard graduates the felicitations and greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**Treasury Head Speaks**

Mr. Mellon expressed gratification at the progress which Harvard has made in the field of business education.

"In the past our educational system has attempted to turn out a more or less uniform product, leaving it to the man himself, by hard experience afterward to learn for what he is best suited and to obtain some practical knowledge of business which he failed to acquire in college," he said. "I have seen too many good salesmen waste years of their lives in trying to be bankers or lawyers."

"It has made me wonder if some of the ingenuity, which we employ to such good purpose in this country for the prevention of waste in manufacturing and distribution of products, could not be applied to reducing the waste in human beings who go through life as misfits of spend valuable years in finding out what they are best fitted to do."

"The organization of business today, as compared with business of even a decade ago, is becoming infinitely more complex through the improvement in transportation and communication. Conditions today are making it necessary to have a more thorough preparation and training than can be easily acquired by the old methods of apprenticeship in business."

## Training for Business

"I believe that the Harvard Business School is a step in the right direction in solving this problem. While it will not necessarily prove a short cut to business success, or turn an artistic genius into a great business executive, it is rendering a valuable service in furnishing trained men to business and industry. Harvard may be able to take still more advanced steps in university preparation for business; and in this way make a still further contribution to the great work of education which Harvard is doing for the Nation."

## MR. MACMILLAN AT EXERCISES

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 25.—Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, who recently sailed for Bar Harbor on the first leg of a voyage to Greenland in the interests of the Field Museum of Chicago, was among the prominent members of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association, gathered here, yesterday, to witness the laborious task of gathering material for the Doctor of Philosophy dissertation. This is the door through which today it seems one must pass in order to gain admittance to the community of scholars. "High repute is a tradition that this dissertation should be upon some recondite subject, that the method should be one of meticulous examination and criticism of the sources of knowledge and the results stated in a form which represents truth in the most completely desiccated elements. Whatever light is discovered must be 'cold light.'"

## APPEAL IS MADE FOR FREESPEECH

Dean Pound Calls City Law-  
less for Prohibiting  
Forum Meetings

Refusal of Boston city officials to permit the use of public halls for certain forum discussion, such as the recent barring of a public meeting in the Old South Meeting House, was characterized as "administrative lawlessness and an extra-legal usurpation of power" by speakers at the "free speech" forum held in the Old South Meeting House last night.

Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School; James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, and Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, minister of the First Parish Church in Cambridge, stressed the need of preserving the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and public assemblage.

## Mayor Declined to Attend

The meeting was sponsored by the Old South Association to discuss the various phases of this question, following the refusal of Mayor Nichols to attend a meeting of the Association's board of managers of which he is an ex-officio member to consider the same issues.

"Government of laws and not of men means that no man shall bend and warp or twist the law for private purpose of his own," Dean Pound said. "It means that he shall not abuse the power he has to apply police methods and take such measures as invoking building laws to prevent free speech that are intended to prevent loss of life and collapse of public buildings—which these measures are."

"This usurpation of personal liberty is a form of administrative lawlessness and calls for resistance. In fact, resistance to that sort of thing has been the background of our whole history. We have got to re-increase the amount of public ownership of property."

"They are complaining just now of the lack of respect for law. Yet how can they expect the citizens to respect the law if the magistrates do not themselves respect it?"

## Call It Anarchy

Mr. Munroe declared that "there was no greater anarchy in the world than to forbid free assembly and free speech." He contended also that not only did the city officials bar meetings to discuss questions with which they did not agree, but prohibited these meetings as interference through "finding the building is a fire-trap or some building law violation."

Similar emphasis on the necessity of carefully guarding the rights of free speech marked the address of the Rev. Dr. Crothers, who deplored the activities of a gang of young men in seeking to break up the meetings of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace in Concord this week.

## ACTORS' CONGRESS OPENS

BERLIN, June 25 (AP).—The international actors' congress opened Tuesday night. Jacob Gould Schurman, the United States Ambassador, and other diplomats and members of the Cabinet were present. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, delivered an address of welcome. James K. Hackett and John Emerson of New York are the American delegates.

## OREGON GIRL WINS NATIONAL AWARD

Prize for Home Decorating  
Goes to Miss Kier

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—In a contest with other high school students over the entire United States, Loretta Kier, Franklin High School senior of Portland, won first prize in the interior decorating contest of the National Wall Paper Association.

The project worked out by Miss Kier consisted of furnishing a room of certain specifications. She sketched the room and selected for it carpets, upholstery, drapes and wall paper, and placed the electric lights, lamps, pottery and pictures.

Members of high schools all over the country were eligible to compete for the award. Miss Kier was encouraged to enter because she won honorable mention in the Portland Better Homes contest this spring.

## KENTUCKY COWS FAVORED

DANVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence).—Prof. J. J. Hooper of the University of Kentucky told members of the Danville Chamber of Commerce and County Farm Bureau that Kentucky, and particularly the Bluegrass, is the "most highly favored spot on the globe" for the dairy business.

## REUNION AT HINGHAM DRAWS FAMILY OF 200

Old Blockhouse Homestead  
Opened to Tower Clans

HINGHAM, Mass., June 25 (Special).—More than 200 members of the Tower family gathered this noon at the parish house of the First Parish Church, for one of the largest reunions they have ever held. Preceding the dinner there was a registration and acquaintance meeting, and a picture was taken of the entire group.

Following the dinner there was a musicale in the Parish House, after which the Tower Genealogical Society conducted its annual meeting, including the election of officers.

The feature of outstanding interest was the opening of the old Tower homestead to the visitors. For generations it has been in the possession of descendants of the original Tower settlers in Hingham. When first erected the Tower House served as one of the town blockades, three of which are still standing. In some places the walls of the house are 15 inches thick, certainly ample protection from Indian arrows.

The present inhabitant of the house is John Iwold Tower, direct descendant of the first Tower to settle in Hingham, 291 years ago. The house is typical of a period, neat but unpretentious in design. Its second floor rooms have sloping ceilings and no dormers. It bears its years lightly, standing serene and sturdy beneath the old trees on the lawn.

Program arrangements and hotel reservations for the reunion have been in charge of Mrs. Alice Tower Cross of Hingham Center.

## APPEAL TO SAVE TREES IS MADE

Dependency of Society on  
Forests Shown at Industrial  
Democracy Meet

FOREST PARK, Pa., June 25 (Special).—Social welfare in the United States demands greater attention to the preservation of a good forest system, Edward A. Richards, forestry expert, declared at the opening session of the annual meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment here.

"Our industries are directly or indirectly dependent on the products of the forest," he said. "Coal could not be mined without mine timbers; railroads could not be run without ties; lumber is necessary for the farm; books, newspapers, magazines are directly dependent on forests."

"Acquisition of public forests by the United States Government must be made at an increasingly rapid rate," he declared, "if the forest lands were to be preserved from destruction."

"The cut-over area of our forests," he said, "is being increased at the rate of over 3,000,000 acres a year, yet the government is acquiring the remaining forests at the rate of only 500,000 acres a year."

The growth is only one-quarter of what we now cut, and this growth is made up largely of undesirable species of trees. In addition destructive fires are practically unchecked.

"Private ownership of forests throughout the world has resulted almost without exception in their abuse. For this reason, France, Germany, England and other countries have increased the amount of publicly-owned forests."

"In the United States the nationally owned forests now total 158,395,056 acres. In addition there are approximately 12,000,000 acres more owned by the various states. Twenty-three states have deeded have organized state forests."

Power development, in the opinion of H. S. Raushenbush, secretary of the committee on coal and power, was not likely to go on adequately, nor with a fair allotment of the benefits to the general public, unless at least a few large publicly owned and operated power units were put in operation on a large scale.

Two-thirds of the power of the country, he said, is controlled by 12 holding companies, of which six controlled the entire production of the Nation's waterpower. Engineering improvements and large-scale production in the last six years, he continued, had increased the production by 50 per cent and the gross revenues by 65 per cent, and yet the drop in lighting rates throughout the country had only been 1 1/2 per cent.

Inadequate protection is given the public at present, he declared, because of the limited regulation permitted by the courts under the present statutes. He urged the enactment of new statutes that would specify the rates of return in advance and forbid the distribution to investors of excess earnings.

## WHITE HOUSE GUESTS

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Republican Senatorial campaign prospects of the House breakfast conference. President Coolidge had as his guests the entire Republican Senatorial campaign committee, William M. Butler, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Charles Curtis of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate.

The campaign committee may select a spokesman to take the floor during the last days of the session of Congress and review the achievements of the Republican Senate, with emphasis upon economy. As soon as Congress adjourns, Lawrence C. Phipps, Senator from Colorado, chairman of the committee, intends to make a trip through the west, and to establish headquarters at Chicago.

## WAGE REVISION CONTEMPLATED

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 25 (Special).—Several of the shoe crafts of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are making arrangements to request a general revision in prices in the local industry. Notice of such a desire must be given by Oct. 1. Some of the locals have named committees to represent them in procuring the necessary data for use in negotiations.

## J. & P. COATS PLANTS CLOSE

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 25 (AP).—The J. & P. Coats (R. I.) Inc., plants will close tonight until after the Fourth of July holidays. More than 3000 employees are affected by the closing order announced today by plant officials. The end of the financial year and stock taking are given as the reasons for the closing. The plant is scheduled to resume operations July 6.



## Women Trade Unionists to Ask Better Conditions

Convention of National League Will Stress  
Need for Laws to Protect Women Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 25.—Importance of legislation in the interest of women workers will be stressed at the biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League to be held in Kansas City, Mo., during the week of June 28—July 3, point being given to it this year because of the recent opposition of the National Women's Party to such legislation.

The industries and occupations represented at the convention cover a wide scope. As it is pointed out at the headquarters here, "the delegates will be representative of women who make the cloth that goes into our clothing laws, and the equipment of our homes; who help to make our garments, from daintiest lingerie to heaviest overcoats; who trim our hats and stitch our shoes and gloves, who operate our telephones, who print and bind our books, magazines, and newspapers; who perform various services, who make the money we spend, who staff our offices, who teach our schools—in fact, who work to provide necessities, comforts, and luxuries."

Improved Conditions Desired  
For all these women, improved conditions are desired: good working hours and favorable working conditions. The trade union organization is viewed by the women who will attend this convention as the most effective instrument for attaining such ends, for they have seen that the men have gained through their organizations and are taking the same path.

A one-day institute on organization has been planned by the officers of the National Women's Trade Union League for the discussion of problems of the trade union organizer. Many of the delegates are experienced organizers, some of them trained by the league through its training school for active workers in the labor movement.

Other topics of discussion in the convention will be the means of improving the standards of labor laws for women, especially the proposals pending for enactment of eight-hour laws, or laws for a 48-hour week in lieu of existing laws which provide a 54, 60 or 70-hour week.

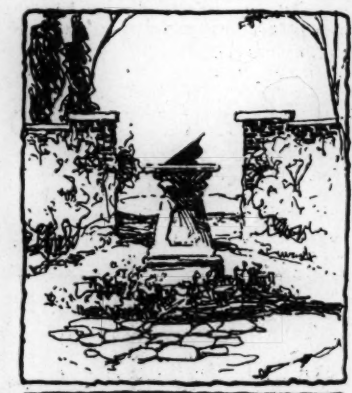
Laws Necessary  
Because the industries employing women are the lowest paid and have the longest hours, laws are necessary to supplement the union's efforts to bring labor standards for women up to an equal plane with those that have already been established for men.

The National Women's Trade Union League was a pioneer in this country in workers' education, and this subject will be thoroughly discussed. The delegates will come from local leagues, from national and international trade unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, from state federations and from city central labor bodies. Geographically, they will represent all parts of the country.

Platform of the League  
The platform of the National Women's Trade Union League is: (1) Organization of all workers into trade unions; (2) equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or race; (3) eight-hour day and 44-hour week; (4) an American standard of living; (5) full citizenship for women; (6) the outlawing of war; and (7) closer affiliation of women workers of all countries.

The officers and their affiliations are: Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, honorary president, for many years president of the league, and one of the leaders in the women's labor movement in the United States; Mrs. Maud Swartz, of New York, president, a printer, who, besides being president of the league, acts as compensation adviser to women injured in industry, helping them to establish their claims before the Workmen's Compensation Commission of New York State; Miss Rose Schneiderman, of New York, vice-president, a cap-maker, and as organizer for her union and the New York Women's Trade Union League a leader in the movement to secure better working conditions, especially for women in the sewing trades.

Miss Christman Is Secretary  
Miss Elisabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary-treasurer, is a glove maker by trade, and assisted in the organization of her union, during the World War was chief of women field representatives for the United States War Labor Board; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, member of executive board, a glove maker by trade and an officer of the International Glove Workers' Union, serving on many state and federal commissions for industrial surveys, and during the World War was a member of the women's committee of the Council for National Defense; leader of the movement in Illinois for an 8-hour day for women; Miss Matilda Lindsay of Washington, D. C., member of the executive board, member of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where she was employed for nine years, now assistant director of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers; Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker of Boston, Mass., member of the executive board, employed as a telephone operator from the time she was 17, assisted in the organization of the first telephone operators' union in the United States, is president of the telephone operators' department of



Special from Monitor Bureau

London  
A STRIKE is generally supposed to be synonymous with unbridled passions, but here are a few instances to show that this is not always the case. The wife of a prominent South Wales mine-owner passed away during the recent general strike, and the next day Lord Bledisloe received the following telegram: "A mass meeting of miners held today at the North Colliery passed the following resolution: 'That this meeting of miners expresses its sincere condolence with your loss in your sad bereavement. Personal condolence also expressed.'"

In the railway strike of 1920 a number of horses at one of the London termini were left without food or water for 24 hours, and during the strike this year rumor got busy with a story that the same thing had happened again. Thereupon the railway company radiocast a special denial. The truth was that the strikers had made special arrangements to see that the animals did not suffer and they did not miss a single meal.

Pit ponies were brought up to the surface at the commencement of the coal strike, many of them seeing the light of day for the first time since the strike of 1919. In one Midland colliery, where pit ponies were arranged, a mine owner helped the men to erect a temporary grandstand.

At Plymouth an Association football match between strikers and police was played on the Saturday afternoon following the outbreak of the general strike. The wife of the chief constable kicked off, and several thousands of spectators watched the game. The strikers won 2 to 1.

In a Lancashire town where there was some hooliganism, the strikers placed themselves at the disposal of the police for the maintenance of order. In Lincoln, a cathedral town and an important engineering center, a number of Labor supporters on strike joined the special constables and performed their duties under the direction of the civil authorities. At Paddington the special constables, when they went off duty, invited the strikers who were on picket duty at the various depots to tea. From several places sing-songs and concerts, to which "specials" and "strikers" contributed jointly, were reported.

Lynchburg, Va.  
Special Correspondence  
A PROFESSOR from one of the state universities and his wife were touring in the western part of Virginia. They drove leisurely along the countryside enjoying

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Heavy double threaded Turkish Towels, size 20x40, White only.  
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the scenery when suddenly, on rounding a sharp turn in the road, they came upon a flock of nine geese. They were headed by a stately white gander who at once assumed a belligerent attitude as protector of the flock. Spreading his wings he faced the advancing car unflinchingly. The driver out of admiration of this display of courage stopped his car, but the gander maintained his position until the nine members of his flock had one by one crossed the road to safety. Then he lowered his wings and followed them, uttering volumes of goose talk,—perhaps thanks.

## LABOR CHIEF VIEWS TRADE ON UPGRADE

William Green Commends  
Peaceful Conditions

CINCINNATI, June 25 (AP)—Labor in this country is in a healthy condition, and no labor troubles of consequence are in progress, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared on his arrival here to participate in the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the federation. "I am pleased with the non-existence of large strikes," he asserted. "And feel that industry is on the upgrade. There has been slackening up in the bituminous coal, shoe and pottery lines, but I look for them to improve. Most of the existing trouble is due to the stimulation caused by the war, but this condition rapidly is being adjusted." Mr. Green said that so far as he knew, only routine matters and possibly labor differences of minor importance in various sections of the country would be discussed at the present conference. Eight vice-presidents and the president, secretary and treasurer of the federation constitute the executive council. Their sessions are closed to the public.

Registered at the Christian  
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Elaine Davis, El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. David, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline S. Foster, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. and Harry Nelke, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. J. V. Gasser, Owensboro, Ky.; Mrs. J. D. Gasser, Owensboro, Ky.; Mrs. L. Gasser, Owensboro, Ky.; Mrs. Edna Rackow, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Bertha Rackow, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Edith E. Dummell, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Alice C. Woodcock, Beaumont, Mass.; Mrs. E. D. Dennerle, Lakewood, O.; Mrs. Emma S. Spang, Elkins Park, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Cresswell Lewis, New York City; Charles T. Moyer, Erie, Pa.; Charles Moorhead, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Alma S. Koenig, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. E. W. Furkert, Wellington, N. Z.; Mrs. Lella B. Peffer, Washington, D. C.; Miss Katherine G. Peffer, Washington, D. C.; Henry N. Giffert, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Karl G. Fisher, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Norton, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. C. R. Norton, Cleveland, O.; John A. Dennerle, Lakewood, O.; Helen E. Dennerle, Lakewood, O.; Evelyn Dalzell, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Amy L. Skinner, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. Daisie S. Elrn, Miami Beach, Fla.; Pickett Miles, Miami, Fla.; Miss Maud Crumrine, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace W. Crumrine, Rochester, N. Y.; Chester William Crumrine, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Crumrine, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Florence L. Gilmour, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Myrtle Gilmour, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Emeline A. Kerr, Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard B. Kerr, Minneapolis, Minn.; Theodore Hawkins, Chicago, Ill.; Belle Hawkins, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Alice Trogdon, Paris, Ill.; Miss Anna Carlsner, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. H. T. Mulhall, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Ethel E. Slater, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Gladys Slater, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Clarence Slater, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Champlin, Tacoma, Wash.

GARRISONS ARE STRENGTHENED  
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 25 (AP)—The Nicaraguan Government is strengthening its garrisons at Chinandega and Corinto against a possible revolutionary attack near the Gulf of Fonseca.

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## TARIFF BOARD MEMBERS NAMED

President Sends Two Ap-  
pointments to Senate—  
Protests Are Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Coolidge has sent to the Senate the names of E. B. Brossard of Utah and Sherman J. Lowell of New York, as members of the Tariff Commission.

The former has been serving under a recess appointment and much criticism of the appointment has been brought out during the tariff commission hearings, especially because of his alleged connection with interests of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. In a letter written by W. B. Culbertson, former member of the Tariff Commission, after he had been appointed Minister to Rumania, it was charged that Mr. Brossard had been named by the President because of services for the sugar lobby. He had been recommended to the President by Senator Smoot and by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.

The nomination of Mr. Brossard was referred to the Finance Committee, of which Senator Smoot is chairman. Joseph T. Robinson (D), Senator from Arkansas, wants him brought before the Tariff Commission investigating committee before he is confirmed. W. H. King, Democratic Senator from Utah, also opposes the Brossard appointment. It is pointed out, however, that if the Democrats and Progressives succeed in preventing confirmation at this session of Congress, the President can again give him a recess appointment and thus continue him in office. Presentation of the name of Mr. Lowell was a surprise. He is a member of the National Grange, and the Grange has not been favorably impressed with some aspects of the Tariff Commission.

Farmers in general have balked at anything connected with the tariff, since it has been made an issue in connection with the farm situation. Mr. Baldwin was appointed to succeed A. H. Baldwin, recently resigned. Efforts will be made to prevent action on both names until further consideration can be had.

## CATHOLIC FESTIVAL CEREMONIES CLOSE

Pageant of Nations Presented  
Before Multitudes

By the Associated Press  
MUNDELEIN, Ill., June 25.—A first century scene overlaid with the pomp, wealth and splendor of the twentieth century Roman Catholic Church was presented in the climatic ceremonies of the twenty-eighth international Eucharist congress. More than 700,000 people gathered on the shores of St. Mary's Lake to witness the solemn pontifical high mass celebrated by Cardinal Bonzano, the papal legate, and to see the Eucharistic procession which concluded the great ecclesiastical festival.

Four days of pageantry and thrills were overwhelmed by the multitudes which assembled at St. Mary-of-the-Lake Seminary. The procession, more than three miles long, began at the huge outdoor sanctuary soon after noon and wound slowly through a partied sea of humanity in a four-mile course about the seminary grounds. Five minutes before the appointed hour, scores of mitered prelates in vestments of white and gold took seats to the right and left of the sanctuary. The cardinals, each attended by lay guards of honor in military uniforms of red and black, filed in. Behind Cardinal Bonzano, the last in the procession, were more than 100 bishops in purple robes, followed by several hundred priests.

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In black carcocks and surplises of white lace. The order of the Eucharistic procession after the mass presented a pageant of the nations. Behind the cross bearers, acolytes and the seminary band marched a German unit of several hundred members, including a number of bishops and priests. Next was a group of New York police and firemen.

Thirteen decorated floats symbolizing major events in Christian history were in the slow-moving line. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, represented "Christianity enlightening the world," and the Knights of Columbus unit represented "Columbus bringing faith to America." The Holy Name Society of Chicago depicted "Father Marquette bringing faith to Chicago."

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, June 25.—Ecclesiastical attention focused on Chicago the past week has led to some inquiry as to early religious origins in the city.

The first sermon to be preached in the settlement which steadily grew until it became the present city was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCoy, a Baptist minister, just one year more than a century ago. At that time the village was too small to have a church, and heard its initial sermon only on a visit of this clergyman.

Three Methodist Episcopal ministers then coming were the first resident pastors. In the log cabin of the Rev. Jesse Walker, who came in 1828, he lived and preached and organized a union Sunday school. In 1831 the Rev. Stephen R. Beggs was regularly appointed a pastor in Chicago. The Methodists accordingly have the honor of having first officially recognized Chicago and started their religious labors here. The third of these pioneer workers was the Rev. William See, a local minister, who led a Methodist camp meeting and plied his trade besides.

The first church incorporated in the State of Illinois was the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, organized on June 25, 1833. The Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who organized it and served as first pastor, was a Congregational missionary. The first frame building used as a church on the site of Chicago, which has now approximately 1600 churches, of which 1200 are Protestant, was put up by the Baptists. The foregoing facts are taken from a brief record of early church history of the present city of Chicago compiled by Walter R. Mee, executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation.

## POLAND'S BUDGET SHOWS A DEFICIT

WARSAW, June 25 (AP)—All the members of the new Pilsudski Cabinet attended the first post-revolution session of the Diet excepting Marshal Pilsudski, who continues to demonstrate his neglect of Parliament. The Government presented its budget through Mr. Klarner, Minister of Finance, who said that it showed a deficit of \$10,000,000. The Government, he added, would liquidate the deficit by increasing certain returns, like the spirit monopoly and customs, and by decreasing administrative expenses. In no case would the Government have recourse to inflation.

In view of the Government's desire for quick debate in the Chamber, the Speaker, Maciej Rataj, decided that only members of the larger factions would be allowed to take part in them. This provoked the Communist members, who number six. They became so boisterous that the Speaker was obliged to order their forcible expulsion after the press and public galleries had been emptied.

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## STEADY PROGRESS OF NEGRO TRACED AT CHICAGO ASSEMBLY

Citizenship Gains Listed by Advancement Association—  
Rector Points to Churches' Opportunity

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, June 25.—There is a growing understanding between white and Negro women of the United States, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, president of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, Brooklyn, N. Y., said in an address on "The Colored Woman and the Race Question," at the seventeenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, being held here.

Mrs. Hunton, who for four years was field secretary of this association, announced that she brought renewed support of the organization from the 5,000,000 Negro women of this Nation, including 100,000 who are "organized to protect citizenship and civil rights of the Negro in America."

Mr. Roberts advised all Negroes to obey every law. He said that Chicago had less race prejudice than any other large city in the world. He charged the Negro to emulate the good things of the white man, and to follow not the others. "Let the United States get right on the race question," he declared, "and it will have enough democracy for the world." It calls for a white House statesmanship that will protect rights of man and property.

Stating that this year recorded more progress for the association than any other year did, Mr. Roberts added that "no great question is ever settled until settled right." He said that it is the duty of every lover of liberty in America to have a place in the solution of the Negro person's problem.

He described the long patriotic record of Negro men, asserting that the Negro who bought Liberty Bonds or who served in military forces surely ought to be good enough to vote.

Negro Service Record  
Mr. Roberts reported that 5000 Negroes fought in the American Revolution. He said that 755 Negro men fought for this Nation in the

Association's Service  
Recalling that this national association was one of the first organizations to take up the cause of the vote for the Negro woman, Mrs. Hunton declared that all women, irrespective of race, owe it to the association to support its program. She suggested that granting of the vote to the Negro woman may prove to have been a "great blessing" in making the franchise more effective for the men and that "great interracial better understandings will result."

Mrs. Hunton said that she has witnessed a growth in thought and sentiment for the association, which includes white and Negro men and which has now approximately 1600 churches, of which 1200 are Protestant, was put up by the Baptists. The foregoing facts are taken from a brief record of early church history of the present city of Chicago compiled by Walter R. Mee, executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation.

All organizations of women have been moving forward noticeably since the World War, she reported, and white and Negro women understand each other's problems far more clearly now than they did a decade ago. Their major problem is citizenship and the next is the home, she said, adding that in the United States are 500,000 Negro homes.

Constitutional Rights  
Negro women realize that their clubs are part of a "great movement" leading us on to a freedom not yet realized," Mrs. Hunton commented in stating that the National Association of Colored Women is part of the International Council of Women.

Adelbert H. Roberts, state senator from Chicago, appealed to members of his race to continue efforts for all their constitutional rights. He was introduced by the chairman, Harry E. Davis, member of the House of Representatives of Ohio, as a Negro statesman who had courage to vote for prohibition.

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war of 1812 and that in the Civil War 200,000 fought for preservation of the Union. He told the record of Negro men in the Spanish-American War and of the service of 400,000 Negro troopers in American forces during the World War.

Inescapable is the obligation of the church in treatment of the race situation, declared the Rev. Robert W. Bagnall, Episcopal rector of New York. Wrong education which teaches of superiority of any race was blamed by this speaker as a contributing cause to racial misunderstandings.

The church can and must change an attitude of race prejudice, he declared. He said it is the duty of church folk to stand for full liberty, tolerance, equality and justice to all.

All meetings of the association are being held in churches, and are attended by both white and Negro people. The Rev. Robert W. Bagnall is director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NEW SCENIC HIGHWAY  
SOON TO BE STARTED  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25 (Special)—An important trunk highway from Granville through West Granville and Tolland to New Boston will be started soon, according to an understanding just reached between the county and state authorities.

This forms a stretch in a southern alternative route from Springfield to the Berkshire Hills, through a region of great scenic interest. At New Boston the route crosses the new state highway running from West Becket to Otis and thence down the Farmington Valley to Winsted, Conn. The highway soon to be started will require two years for completion.

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ITALY SUPPORTS  
BRITISH PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

nection" between Eritrea and Italian

The report of the Tana mission was recently published in Cairo, but its contents have apparently escaped notice. The report declares that at a cost of about \$2,500,000, Lake Tana can be transformed into a reservoir which will give Egypt in the first four months of the year when water is urgently needed for cotton cultivation, some 2,400,000,000 cubic feet of water—"an amount nearly equal to the present contents of the Assuan dam." In other words, the amount of water available for Egypt at the time when the Nile is low would be approximately doubled.

And it is claimed that this effect could be produced without appreciably raising the level of Lake Tana. By raising the level of the lake two meters, another 8,000,000,000 cubic feet could be stored, and this, allowing for losses en route, would represent a further 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water for Egypt and the Sudan.

## \$1,000,000 for Motor Road

In addition to the actual cost of the works, a further \$1,000,000 would be required for a motor road on which to bring up supplies and material from the Sudan. If a railway were built, the cost of a road, the additional cost would be about \$2,500,000 sterling.

According to the report of the mission, Lake Tana is about 8000 feet above sea level, and has an area of about 800 square miles, with a "catchment" area of more than five times that amount. Rains usually begin about the end of May. They are at first local, but after the middle of June it rains almost every day until October. The mornings are generally fine, then it rains from 2 to 4 o'clock, after which it is usually fine till sunset. There is often more rain in the early part of the night. The rains are essentially non-torrential in marked contrast to the storms often accompanied by violent winds which prevail in the Sudan not far away at a much lower level.

In November, when the dry season begins, the weather gets quite cold and there is often frost and frozen water away from the lake. The water of which is unusually warm—due perhaps to the fact that some hot springs issue in it below the surface, there being a number of such springs in the vicinity. From November till the following May, the rainfall is very scanty.

## Remarkable Phenomenon

A peculiar feature of the district is what the mission calls a "dust haze." The color is steel gray below, shading into red above, then to yellow until it finally merges into the tint of the sky. Of this the report says, "It seems improbable that winds raise the dust, but possibly the explanation lies in that of some of the windless but hazy days of Egypt, to be sought in an electrical effect." This remarkable phenomenon shows best opposite the sun, but it can be seen for at least three-quarters of the circle.

A considerable part of the outcrop of Lake Tana is covered by marshes in which the papyrus plant predominates. The stems of this plant are used by the native Abyssinians to make rafts—called "tanks"—which, however, get water-logged after about six weeks' use. The mission considers that the proposed "regulator" will have the effect of reducing the extent of these marshes and thereby increase the area of land available for cultivation.

Between the high and low water levels in one part of the lake there is a tract of land covered with grass consisting of "coarse stems which float when the water is high enough making a treacherous surface which, although solid in appearance, may cover a depth of water of anything up to half a meter in which the cattle stand and graze."

## Depth of Lake

The mission could obtain no direct evidence of the depth of the lake. The report states, however, that the water is "dull green in color and always has a distinct greenish brown turbidity due to clay associated with microscopic swimming plants." To such plants is apparently due a remarkable white belt which appears on the shore of the lake when the water falls when the rainy season is over. "After the flood," the report says, "the first trace of the belt was noticed on Oct. 8 as a gelatinous coating to the rocks with a silny feel. A fortnight later the belt had fallen enough to allow the upper margin of the belt to dry and it appeared as a conspicuous white line just above the level of the water. As the lake fell, the width of the belt increased. The top of the belt follows a most definite line and "even little knobs of rock a few centimeters across, happening to project above the limit, are left free of the white deposit."

## Weed Holds Up Level

Another strange vegetable growth is the "cattaract weed," which flourishes only in the rapids, the ordinary reeds of the river being quite free from the growth. The cattaract weed is found "only on rock and never on mud," and derives its nutriment "almost entirely from the water flowing around it." Before the flood there is not a trace of the weed to be seen anywhere, but in the flood season

it forms mats that are pressed against the rocks by the velocity of the waters. So luxuriantly does the cattaract weed flourish that "the silts of the cataracts may be regarded as having been raised" by the thick growth of the plant. This has a considerable effect in holding up the level of the water in the lake.

The outlet of Lake Tana is guarded by a number of islets with narrow passages between them. In addition there is the upper reef—a bank of solidified lava which the report describes as "a well-defined reef generally less than 50 meters wide and rising 5 or 6 meters above the surrounding country. . . . The height of the reef decreases as it is followed northward and water from the lake passes over low places in it, forming six distinct cataracts."

The report adds, "The upper reef is to be regarded as a natural dam which holds up the waters of the lake, in fact it might be said to have been designed by Providence to facilitate the utilization of the water of the lake for the benefit of cultivators in the Sudan and Egypt without need to interfere with the amenities of people living around the lake."

The local Abyssinians are mostly uneducated, though a proportion of them can read and write the native Amharic. They are fond of music and avoid the discords so beloved of most African races. They play a kind of primitive hockey with a ball made of plaited leather. For money, they have only the Maria Theresa silver dollar—an Austrian coin of about the dimensions of an English 5s. piece.

This fact may prove a difficult problem in connection with the payment of wages to the workers engaged in constructing the regulator, for the local inhabitants view any other coin with suspicion. There is no small change, but such things as scents, spices, soap, needles, razor, looking-glasses and even large empty bottles may be traded in exchange for small articles of local produce. An ounce of cloves, for example, may buy either four fowls or 20 eggs.

One result of the mission's labors is likely to be an alteration in the spelling of Lake Tana as it appears in most maps. Hitherto the name has usually been spelled Tsana, but the mission found that when they called it "Tsana" no one understood what they meant. The confusion has arisen from the fact that the given to the letter 't' in different parts of Abyssinia—words that are spoken with an ordinary 't' in one part being all pronounced with a 'ts' in another region."

CANADA REPORTS  
ON COAL SUPPLYDominion Seeks Independence  
From Foreign Fuel

OTTAWA, Ont., June 25 (AP)—Canada is seeking so far as possible to make itself independent of foreign sources for the supply of domestic fuel, a special committee has submitted a report on the coal situation to the House of Commons, recommending that legislation be passed to encourage the production of domestic coal from Canadian coal and to develop the coal resources and transportation facilities of the Dominion.

One recommendation is that the present duty of 50 cents per ton imposed on bituminous slack coal be extended to apply to anthracite coal, known to the trade as "buckwheat and pea." Another recommendation is that the Government withdraw exemption from duty on foreign coal used for bunkering ocean-going ships.

Development of the Alberta coal fields is recommended, the report suggesting that trial shipments be made by rail and the lake in order to determine the possibility of moving Alberta coal in large volume with modern loading and unloading facilities. In this connection it was advised that the railway commission ascertain the cost of carrying coal from the Alberta mines to Port Arthur and Fort William.

Other recommendations were: That the Government consider the question of granting assistance to encourage enlargement of the maritime coal market; that the Dominion fuel board be encouraged to continue and enlarge its work; that the harbor commissions of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton be asked to co-operate in arranging better coal handling facilities at their ports; that the Canadian National Railway investigate the possibility of materially increasing the average freight train load.

**FORCED WAR DRILL OPPOSED**  
PORTLAND, Ore., June 16 (Special Correspondence)—Compulsory military training in high schools and colleges was vigorously protested by the Oregon yearly meeting of the Friends Church, in its thirty-fourth annual session at Newberg. Military training was declared to foster a spirit inimical to the peace of the world.

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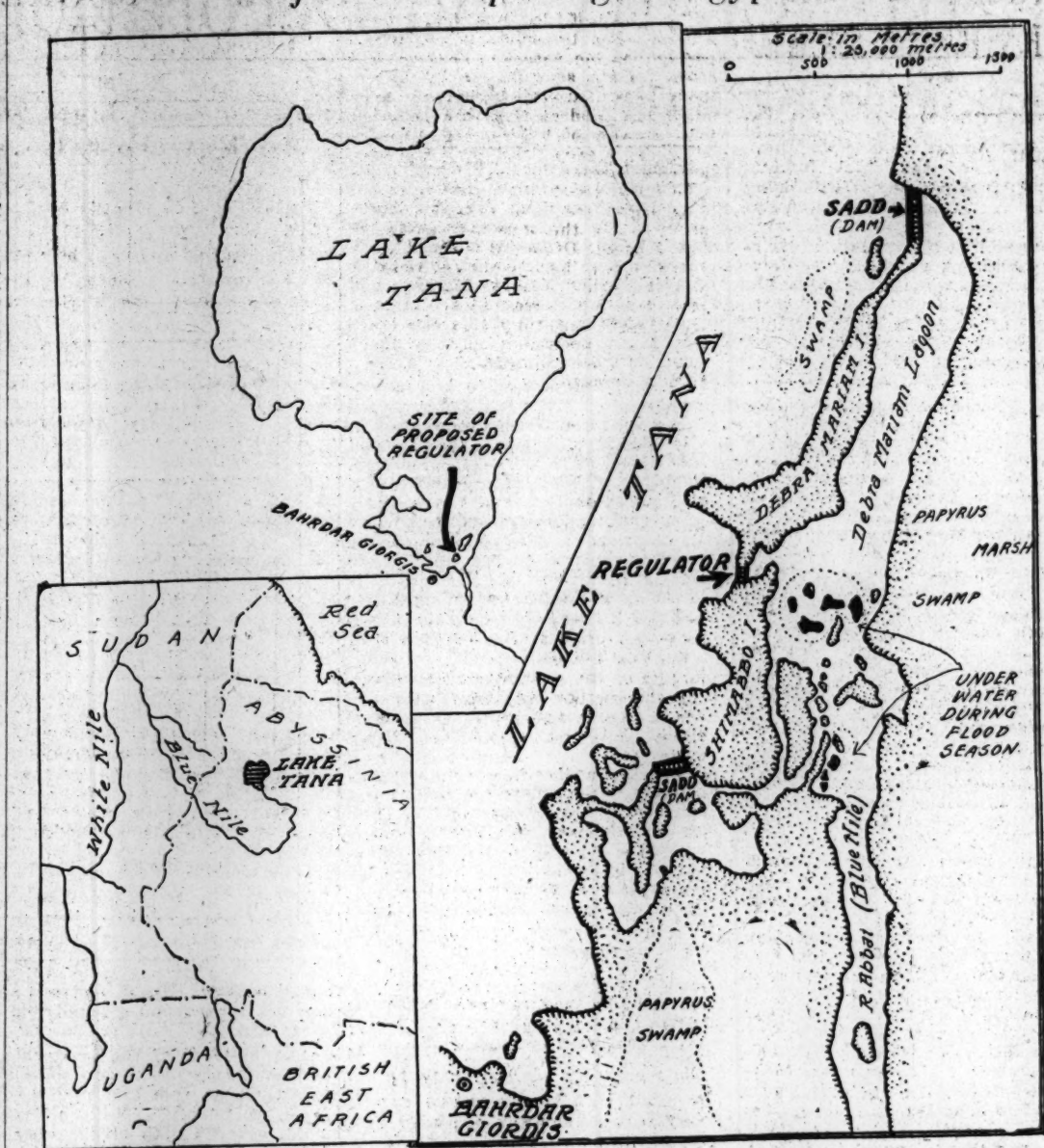
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## British Project to Help Irrigate Egypt and Sudan



The Above Maps Show in Detail the Scene of the New Project for Constructing a Barrage at Lake Tana, Which Will Raise the Level of the Lake and Thus Water the Plains of Egypt and the Sudan During the Several Months of the Dry Season. The Map on the Lower Left Shows the Relation of the Barrage to the Surrounding Country; That on the Upper Left Showing an Enlarged View of the Lake Itself. The More Detailed Map to the Right Indicates the Two Sudds or Dams to North and South, With the Regulator Between.

LABOR INTERRUPTIONS CAUSE  
COMMONS TO SUSPEND DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

and on a much better scale than the poor miners receive."

He defended the sending of funds to help the miners, comparing it with the sending of missionary funds for religious purposes to China and India. The Russians, he asserted, were animated by honorable, Christian motives in sending money to help the miners, their wives and children.

The Laborites became turbulent during a speech by Sir Austen Chamberlain in which he discussed the question of Russian gold being sent to England to aid the striking miners. He said that he could not see any difference between money being sent directly by the Soviet Government and money collected by compulsion from Russian workmen and remitted in breach of, or by special exceptions to, the Soviet law regarding the export of funds.

**Deputy Speaker Intervenes**  
Those in the Laborite back benches frequently interrupted with such cries as "starving miners." The deputy speaker intervened several times.

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IN COLLEGE ORATORY

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HARVARD TAKES  
MORNING RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

they battled on, with Yale holding its advantage passing the mile stakes, but yielding it soon afterward as Harvard lifted its head and spurred.

This spurt by Harvard was the turning point, for the Crimson never was headed after that, fighting off Yale's repeated challenges, opening a gap of water between the shells at the mile and a half mark and sweeping on to add another length to its lead in the last stages. Yale was tired and splashing badly at the finish. Harvard's time was 10m. 36.3-5s., Yale's 10m. 43.3-5s.

Harvard's burly freshman eight,

times and secured quiet temporarily. The real storm, however, broke when Mitchell Bankes, another Conservative member, was called on to speak. The Laborite member, Mardy Jones, on a point of order, protested that there were 50 British miners in the House and that not one had been asked to give his view. The deputy speaker replied that Mr. Bankes was a spokesman for the Conservatives who had initiated the debate.

The Laborites would have none of this explanation, and there was considerable shouting in which Jack Jones, long prominent in disturbances in the House, took a part by waving his arms and crying, "Curfew shall not ring tonight!"

Mr. Bankes tried to speak amid the uproar, but after five minutes of futile efforts, the deputy speaker suspended the sitting and the members left the House.

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LABOR INTERRUPTIONS CAUSE  
COMMONS TO SUSPEND DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

and on a much better scale than the poor miners receive."

He defended the sending of funds to help the miners, comparing it with the sending of missionary funds for religious purposes to China and India. The Russians, he asserted, were animated by honorable, Christian motives in sending money to help the miners, their wives and children.

The Laborites became turbulent during a speech by Sir Austen Chamberlain in which he discussed the question of Russian gold being sent to England to aid the striking miners. He said that he could not see any difference between money being sent directly by the Soviet Government and money collected by compulsion from Russian workmen and remitted in breach of, or by special exceptions to, the Soviet law regarding the export of funds.

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out-rigging Yale more than 20 pounds to the man, never was threatened by the Ells. The Crimson yearlings pulled into a commanding lead at the first quarter-mile and added steadily to it down the course, rowing easily at about 30 strokes to the minute, while Yale struggled gallantly but ineffectually to stay in the race. Despite the courageous effort, it seemed that Harvard could have doubled its three length margin had the Crimson boat been pushed. Harvard's time of 11 minutes flat was nearly a minute and a half behind the freshman record. Yale's time was 11:12 2-5.

PARTY EN ROUTE  
FOR GREENLANDMichigan University Expedition Is Joined by  
Boston Group

The University of Michigan Greenland expedition starts for North Sydney, Nova Scotia, from North Station, Boston, tonight. Prof. H. P. Ferguson of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, Prof. J. E. Church, director of the Mt. Rose Weather Observatory at Reno, Nev., and P. C. Ocasanyan Jr., of New York, radio operator for the Greenland party, arrived in Boston today and after a hurried call at the office of the Boston weather observer in the lower of the Federal Building arranged for meeting Prof. William H. Hobbs, Prof. Laurence Gould and Ralph Belknap, of the department of geology of the University of Michigan, upon their arrival in Boston this afternoon.

The pause in Boston was merely for the purpose of all of the members of the party getting together for the first real leg of the trip from the United States to the port of embarkation at North Sydney, where they will sail on the 100-ton schooner Morrissey, now under charter by the American Museum Greenland Expedition for a journey farther north into Greenland. The Morrissey is expected to reach North Sydney by the time the Michigan party arrives.

It was explained that the present expedition by the party from the University of Michigan is preliminary in purpose and equipment. It is to lay the groundwork for an expedition which it is now planned will follow next year the route taken by the party leaving today.

Careful measurements are to be made by the main party, for which advance preparations are now being made to calculate accurately the movement of the Greenland glaciers, something which the members of the party say has not been accomplished as yet. It is hoped, as well, that other important geological discoveries will be made and much data for future expeditions of like nature secured.

## WORCESTER HIGH GRADUATION

WORCESTER, Mass., June 25 (Special)—Worcester high schools awarded 850 diplomas to its graduates today at the annual commencement exercises held in the four high school buildings. The High School of Commerce had the largest graduating class with 327 seniors.

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JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
TO AID AMERICANIZATION PLANSJacksonville Convention Votes to Co-operate With American Legion for Nation-Wide Celebration of  
Independence Day—Forestry Program Backed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 25 (Special)—Decision to co-operate with the American Legion in its national policy of Americanization, its efforts to arrange a simultaneous nation-wide ceremony in observance of Independence Day, and decision to supply leaders for Boy Scouts' organizations in individual cities, was voted by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at the second general meeting here.

These accomplishments constituted the principal business at a meeting at which Judge Henry D. Clayton of Montgomery, Ala., delivered an address in which he argued the negative side of the question: "Is there a multiplicity of unnecessary Federal statutes?" Judge Clayton argued that American life is developing too rapidly in all phases for the necessary general provisions of the Constitution to serve effectively and that the multifarious Federal laws passed annually are nearly all necessary.

Judge Clayton was for 18 years a member of Congress from Alabama, was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of Congress, served in 1908 as the permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention, and is the author of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

The national councilors of the Junior chamber have passed on with favorable recommendations to the resolutions committee a resolution favoring establishment of a national commission for the promotion of aeronautics. This action was in-

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terpreted as virtually assuring the passage of the resolution. The major committees of the organization are expected to report on a resolution favoring the national forestry program provided in the McNary-Woodruff bill, now in Congress.

Co-operation in the efforts of the National Safety Council to prevent traffic accidents was endorsed, and a message of congratulations and appreciation was sent to Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd, North Pole flier.

SOUTH DAKOTA WINS  
WITH PADLOCK LAWS

SIoux FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence)—The "padlock" provision of the South Dakota prohibition laws has been invoked by the state's attorney of Charles Mix County, with the object of closing for a period of one year an old livery barn at Lake Andes, the scene, it is said, of repeated violations of the law. Pending a hearing a temporary injunction was issued prohibiting the proprietor from conducting his place of business, which will be in charge of the sheriff. The padlock law is said by officers to be effective.

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## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Economical Home Canning

THERE are a great many homes throughout the country in which canning in larger quantities than usual would materially help stretch the family income. In connection with some of these homes is a garden or orchard with surplus going to waste. Other women have neighbors who are glad to sell extra produce from their places rather than let it be wasted, or the farmer, huckster or fruit-and-vegetable market has a good fresh supply of some commodity that is especially abundant and inexpensive. Canning at home does not pay, however, unless fresh, firm, sound produce can be secured within a few hours of its picking, and for nothing or at a bargain in price.

In many households, the home-made canner, consisting of a wash boiler, a new garbage pail or other large tin pail with a close-fitting cover and a rack that will hold the jars at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch from the bottom of the container, is successfully used. The hot-water commercial canners are light and convenient and constructed usually for outdoor use. They may be set up in the garden or orchard or near the water supply, wherever is most convenient. These have sterilizing vat, lifting trays, firebox and smoke pipe all in one piece. The only advantages they offer over the home-made device is in their having all the necessary equipment for operation, and the fact that they may be used outdoors where such work seems much less like drudgery than when done between four walls.

**Types of Canners**  
The water-seal outfit differs from the hot-water type in that the cover of the former is so constructed that a seal of water holds it down tight so the steam in the space above the cans is held under slight pressure. This causes a temperature slightly higher than for boiling, so the time required for sterilizing the contents of the jars is slightly reduced. Even the veriest amateur cannot help being successful with this canner if she will follow the directions that come with it. It is especially desirable for canning meats and vegetables like corn, pumpkin and the like that require high temperatures for sterilization.

In the steam-pressure canners, the jars do not sit in the water as in the hot-water outfit but over a tray or rack above the water line, and the sterilizing is done by the steam that is kept under pressure. It is very easy to regulate such an outfit, equipped as it is with a steam-tight sterilizer, lifting crate, thermometer or pressure gauge, safety valve and pet cock.

The aluminum pressure cookers are combination outfits for general cooking purposes that may be used as canners during the canning season and as cookers all the rest of the year. As a type, they are very economical to heat, light in weight, will carry as high as 30 pounds steam pressure and are very easy to regulate as their equipment is much like that of the steam-pressure canner. A high-grade aluminum pressure cooker is a big economy in a house hold where fuel is high and a considerable amount of food must be prepared. Sterilization in such an outfit requires about 1-3 the time required by the hot-water canner. With even a small-size outfit of this type, one may can as quickly as with a large hot-water canner, and during the rest of the year save substantially in fuel to pay for the labor saver, besides conserving hours of time in the preparation of meals because foods cook so much more quickly and cannot burn.

**Using the Oven**  
The chief objection to the hot-water canner is filling and emptying the vat. If one has running water and a hose long enough to reach to the bottom of the canner these objections may be overcome quite easily. When the canner is to be emptied, place the hose in position, turn on the faucet so that a current of water will run into the vat, then remove the hose from the faucet without turning off the water and drop the end of the hose quickly into the sink. The water in the canning outfit will siphon into the sink as long as the end of the hose is lower than the bottom of the canner and the other end is in the vat.  
For canning small amounts of berries, cherries and other small fruits the oven may be used. Prepare the fruit and pack it lightly into the hot sterilized jars. Put on the covers, but do not tighten them, and set the jars in the oven. When all are ready, light the fire. The juices from the fruit cook and boil up from beneath. When the fruit is done, have ready a light sirup and pour it boiling over the fruit slightly to overflow each jar, and seal. Some experts fill the jars to the neck with the light sirup and put them in the oven uncovered. When the fruit is done, have ready a sirup with more boiling sirup, adjust the rings and covers and seal as usual. Both methods give excellent results, however, with very little labor, time and inconvenience.

## Made With Persimmons

Since heat makes the astringency of persimmons more pronounced, it is always well to add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of baking soda to each cupful of persimmon pulp in all recipes where the fruit is subjected to heat.

## Persimmon Bread

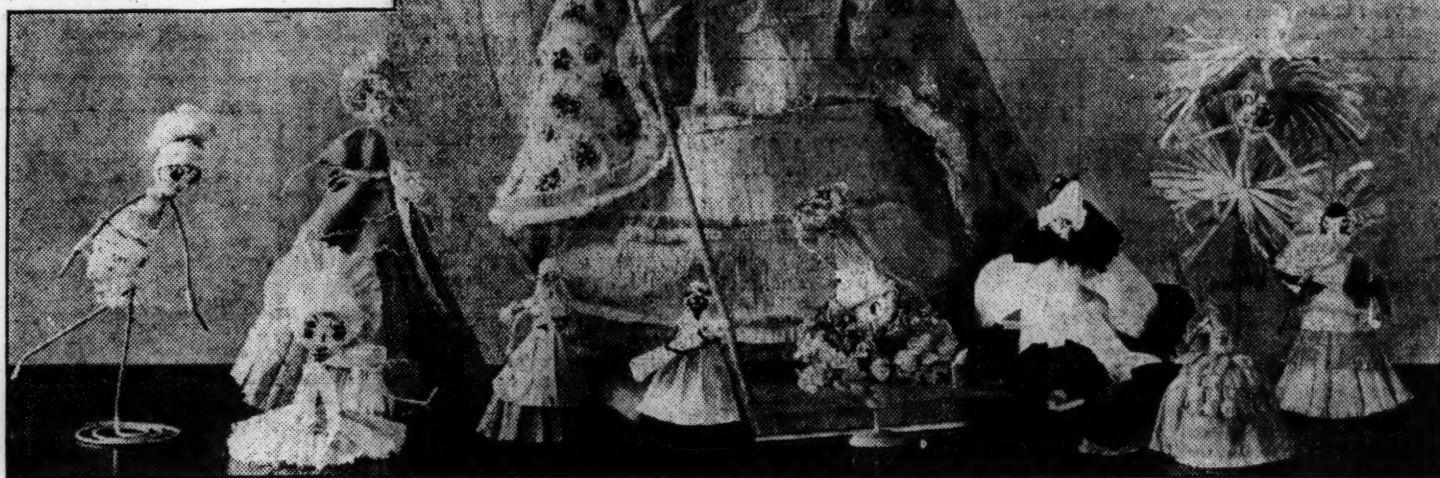
Mix 1 cupful of persimmon pulp, 1 cupful of water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of soda, and yeast, shortening and flour to make a stiff dough. Set to rise, mold, and bake like other bread.

## Persimmon Crumpets

Take 1 pint of the sponge of persimmon bread which has been set over night, add 1 egg and enough milk to make a thin batter, set to rise for one hour, then bake on a hot griddle like griddle cakes. Serve hot with butter or sirup.

## Chocolate Persimmon Cake

Boil together for 5 minutes 1 cupful of molasses and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of minced dried persimmons. Cream 1



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Photograph by Dana B. Merrill.

cupful of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of butter, and 1 egg, and add to the above. Stir in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cupful of chocolate made with water and place on a warm stove. Add 2 cupfuls of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of mixed ground spice, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of soda. Bake in a moderate or slow oven from 40 minutes to 1 hour.

**Preserved Whole Persimmons**  
Put a thin layer of sugar in the bottom of a glass jar, then a layer of whole ripe persimmons, then a layer of sugar, and so on until the jar is full. The sugar will soon dissolve and form a sirup. Press the upper fruits under the sirup or add more sirup to the jars. Seal and store until ready to use. The sirup may be drained off and the fruits served like dates, which they will resemble very much in both appearance and flavor. Never use cans of uncoated tin for persimmons.

**Dried Persimmons**  
Spread a thin layer of ripe persimmon pulp on waxed paper or on a large platter. Dry in the sun in a fruit evaporator or in the oven of a stove, leaving the oven door open. Remove the seeds. Add another layer.

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of pulp and repeat until it is of a thickness to handle easily. This may be diced or minced and used instead of raisins or citron in fruit cakes, cookies, or puddings.

## Persimmon Ice Cream

Beat together thoroughly 2 cupfuls of persimmon pulp with 1 cupful of thick, sweet cream. Freeze like ordinary ice cream. The fruit must be thoroughly ripe and non-astringent.

## Persimmon Fudge

Cook over a slow fire 2 cupfuls of persimmon pulp and 2 cupfuls of sugar, stirring occasionally until graining begins. Add 1 teaspoonful of baking soda and stir over the fire until quite stiff. Spread on a buttered platter or paraffin paper.

## Home-Made Dolls Can Be Most Amusing

ONE of the most fascinating pastimes is the fashioning of dolls. After the foundation is made, the rest is inventive work and invention is always fun. There is no great skill required for making the bodies and when the process is mastered it has only to be used over and over again. Then begins the play of inventing characters, faces, clothes, poses, etc.

One of the most facile and responsive of mediums is crêpe paper. Little favors like the dolls that are illustrated here are best made in this material, for there is no point

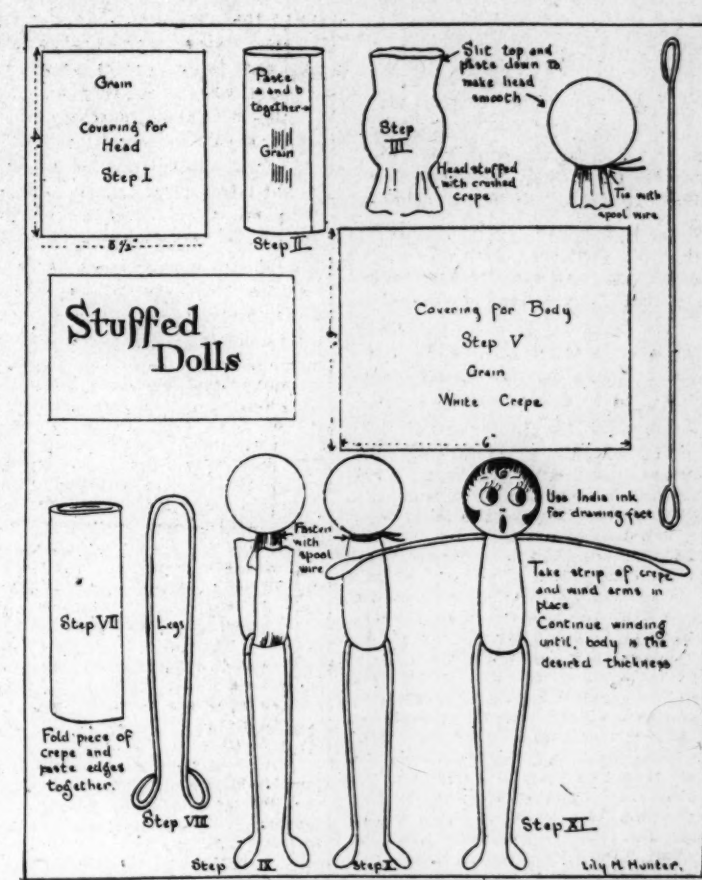
drawing the faces. This will show what lines give what effects. All of these dolls with the exception of the Negro mammy with the baby in her arms, are made of white crêpe paper and the features are drawn in white ink. The baby in her arms is put together exactly like the other dolls but according to very much smaller measurements.

The skating professional on the extreme left has her left foot extended till it coils and forms a stand for her. Her right foot is bent at the base and swung out to give the skating motion. The hands, too, are crooked into a balancing motion and the body is bent slightly forward to complete the impression of skating. The ermine on her cap and on her "sleeves" is made from cotton. Her skirt is fringed and this is achieved by cutting it into very small strips and a silver knife is drawn across each one, which curls it.

One of the most intriguing phases in the making of these wire and crêpe-paper dolls is that the wire is so flexible that it permits of being bent into very amusing postures. Some day when there is nothing important to do indoors and it is impossible to do anything outdoors, one may profitably gather together paste, ink, scissors and paper, and establish oneself cozily to produce an afternoonful of dolls. They will never be white elephants on one's hands for they can be made useful as well as ornamental.

## Set Fancy Free

The little lady on the left with the big ruffled sunbonnet, who wears such a charmingly surprised look, is an entrancing messenger to be entrusted with a gift. Here she is shown with a small bottle of perfume. The very tall person just be-



These Are Not Animated Golf Sticks, But the Foundations of Character Dolls.

curled with the edge of a silver knife. Her hat is made on a foundation of cardboard.

Just in front of the lovely shepherdess is perched an adorable little fellow whose sole aim in life, one fears, is frivolity. With a button mold, covered with crêpe paper or painted in white, a piece of wire heavily padded with the crêpe paper thrust into the holes of the mold, and bits of pastel shades in crêpe paper twisted to form the two wings of the sweet pea, no more dainty addition to a party table could be imagined.

The dolls illustrated are suggestions and from them one should be able to assemble some very original and attractive little people. Crisp taffeta, paper cambric or glazed chintz can be used instead of crêpe paper to dress these dolls, whereupon they become less perishable and more suitable for gifts to junior friends.

## Farina Cake

An unusual and delicious cake that makes a substantial dessert for a light luncheon, or the piece de résistance of a hearty tea, is farina cake, which is made as follows:

Beat separately the yolks and whites of 4 eggs. To the yolks add 1 cupful of sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful of farina,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of bread crumbs, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful each of hazel nuts and walnuts. Add the beaten whites last. Bake in 2 layers and when cold fill and cover with 1 pint of cream whipped until thick.

## Potato Pancakes

Pare and grate 4 raw potatoes. Drain and add 2 tablespoonsful of cream; then 2 tablespoonsful of flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful of baking powder, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful of salt should be mixed in. Lastly add 2 eggs beaten well but not separated. Have a frying pan with melted fat—plenty of fat—very hot. Drop a spoonful of the potato mixture into the pan and cook until brown on one side. Then turn and cook on the other.

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## Lemon Pudding

One cupful of sugar; 1 tablespoonful of butter; 2 eggs; juice and rind of 1 lemon; 1 cupful of milk; 2 tablespoonsful of flour.

Cream the butter and sugar; add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, and the other ingredients in order. Last, fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff. Bake for 20 or 30 minutes in a baking dish set in a pan of hot water.

This pudding is like lemon jelly with sponge cake on top.

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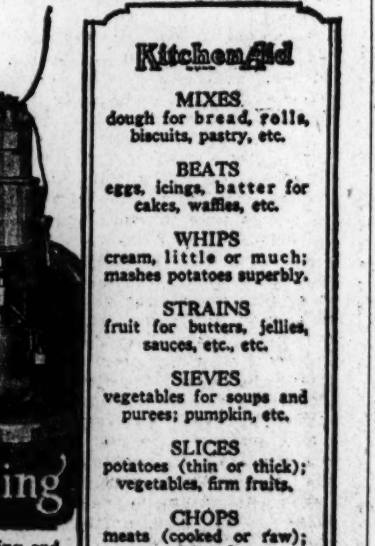
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Problems and Literary Art

THE question of that which is called—very inadequately—the “problem novel” has long been discussed and is still sub judice. Is it possible, the critics ask, that a novelist can present in effective form some burning issue of the day, and at the same time obey the canons of literary art? Or must the conclusion be that the thing is impossible; that, like the didactic poet, the novelist becomes perhaps an excellent preacher, but a wretched artist? The “novel with a purpose” emerged full-fledged about the middle of the nineteenth century, and since then has arrogated to itself a position which, whatever may be its literary value, has strongly engaged the attention of the average reader. And while we cannot here solve the vexed question of art vs. didacticism, yet there are some points in the method of several of the great writers in this field which are both interesting and suggestive.

Most pugnacious of those who employed the novel as a means to reform was Charles Reade. He was a man with a protest—indeed, with any number of protests—and styled himself a writer of “matter-of-fact” romances. Wherever he saw an iniquity, social or political, he, like Jim Bludso, “went for it there and then”; and since his readiness for a fight was equalled by his skill for disingenuous evidence, his work was always convincingly truthful. He possessed a quality of stark honesty that attacks the intellect—if it does not always stir the imagination. He wrote some two-score plays and novels, among them the great historical romance, “The Cloister and the Hearth.”

His method was that of the sledgehammer. He felt intensely upon the subjects treated, and he possessed an intimate knowledge of the matters under discussion which was based upon close personal investigation. “It is Never Too Late to Mend” was aimed at the bad penal system of the day. “Hard Cash” revealed, in equally uncompromising fashion, other flagrant abuses. “Poul Play” touched on the subject of certain ship owners who arranged for their vessels to be sunk so that they could collect the insurance. “Put Yourself in His Place” was an attack upon methods employed by organized labor, especially upon what is now called “sabotage.” This novel aroused more antagonism than any of his fellows. But all Reade’s swash-buckling indignation rested upon the facts; he could produce chapter and verse for everything he said. This bred in him a certain arrogance of method which places him in a class apart from other writers of his time.

Charles Kingsley, another of the literary reformers who demanded strength and courage be added to honesty of purpose. Followed out as Kingsley developed it, the idea was altogether sane and helpful. Kingsley was a successful and hard-working clergyman; he became also a novelist of skill, and a graceful poet. One of his literary works which engaged one here is his handling of the problem novel. He wrote two controversial novels. “Alton Locke”

and “Yeast” are honest and genuine; but religious questions, the difficulties of the working class, and labor troubles of the day obtrude themselves to an extent which checks and even mars the movement of the story. Kingsley’s method is that of the earnest man who looks on the novel not as a means of pleasure but as a weapon of reform. His quality as a story-teller is manifested beyond a doubt in his masterpiece, “Westward Ho!”; this work stands far above his others. Reade’s novels, if more pugnacious in effect, were more even in quality; he engages the attention at many points; Kingsley holds interest chiefly through his one great historical novel.

Charles Dickens, like these two novelists, brought fiction to the aid of reform. But his methods were different from those of Reade and Kingsley. Perhaps the most noticeable difference is seen in the fact that he never loses sight of the purposes of fiction. He is a novelist first; and his stories are to most of us enthralling (some more and some less, indeed) because reform is never the prime element. Reade may shout at us from the printed page; may shake his fist. Kingsley may argue too obviously. It is the essential charm of Dickens that he unfolds his case through his characters. One may accuse him of sentimentalism; may lament his fondness of the theatrical; but most of us will admit that his people move in an atmosphere of actuality which with Reade and Kingsley is frequently hidden by the smoke of controversy. He has, moreover, a command of the spry humor which seldom if ever fails him.

Two of his grimmest novels, for instance, were “Great Expectations” and “Hard Times”—the latter written under the influence of Carlyle. Yet even in these, how true is his sense of proportion! He readily is judged. One has only to refer to Uncle Pumblechook and Trabb’s boy in the former, and to Sleary’s Circus in the latter, in order to appraise Dickens’s skill in weaving humor into the very texture of the stern or forbidding.

It is a commonplace to speak of this great novelist’s war upon abuses of his day. The point which should be discussed here is his method. It may be said, in a word, that Dickens develops his attack through the medium of his story, while the others whom we have mentioned tend to develop the story as a part of the attack, and quite frequently subsidiary thereto. From any of Dickens’s so-called reform novels we may select half a dozen scenes and characters that stand out for their unforgettable verity and charm. The outcome of such a method is that he wins sympathies for his purpose, whereas Reade and Kingsley, by hammering at our sense of justice, or by carefully arguing the case in point, may stir or shock us but do not touch the imagination.

He brings to the matter a broad human kindness besides a deep knowledge of fact. And it is to be added that he effected, eventually, some amelioration of each evil that he touched upon. “Little Dorrit” and the debtors’ prisons, “Bleak House” and the chancery court, “Oliver Twist” and the workhouse system, “Hard Times” and Victorian economic theory, “Nicholas Nickleby” and the Yorkshire schools—has any other writer done so much for the general welfare as Charles Dickens? And he has done it through fiction conceived in terms of literary art, not in terms of dogma or logical syllogism.

Carlyle and Ruskin admired Dickens both as a writer and as a reformer. The great art critic once said: “The essential value and truth of Dickens’s writings has been unjustly lost sight of by many thoughtful persons, merely because he presents his truth with some color of caricature. Unwisely, because Dickens’s caricature, though often gross, is never mistaken. Allowing for the exaggeration of telling them, the things he tells us are always true. I wish that he could tell it right to limit his brilliant exaggeration to works written only for public amusement; and when he takes up a subject of high national importance, such as that which he handled in ‘Hard Times,’ that he would use clearer and more accurate analysis. The usefulness of that work . . . is with many persons seriously diminished because Mr. Bounderby is a dramatic monologue of a characteristically example of worldly mastery; and Stephen Blackpool a dramatic perfection, instead of a characteristic example of an honest workman. But let us not lose the use of Dickens’s wit and insight, because he chooses to speak in a circle of stage fire. He is entirely right in his main drift and purpose in every book he has written.”

## To a Sixteenth Century Engraver

Patience art, line by line,  
You have traced this print of mine  
With your deft, intricate tool.  
The no print of modern school,  
Dashing style, and drawn with ease,  
Done with mere intent to please,  
And its beauty was not born  
In the flash of one bright morn.  
But was slowly brought to birth,  
With your deft, intricate tool.  
There it hangs upon my wall;  
Many see it not at all.  
‘Tis of modest color, size,  
But in this its lesson lies—  
That its value grew in part,  
Master, from your patient heart.

## A Walk Along a Railroad in June

The season was mid-June. The region was a prairie. The place was a five-mile stretch of railroad running eastward, undulating as the flight of an arrow. Landing at a village in the early morning, with three hours to wait for my train, the out-of-doors challenged me to walk to the next hamlet. . . . I swung out gayly to

answer the challenge. The day was dustless, rains having sprinkled roads and fields and gardens. . . . The skies were dimmed with a veil of cloud not dense enough to obscure the sun nor to dim the blue completely, but enough to calm the sunlight into entire pleasantness. . . .

Five miles of invitation of perfumed June lie before me. The last robin of my journey calls with its flute-note from the fringes of the village. He hugs the town; . . . but he comes from his barn-roof with a curious look, as if commiserating the moneyless traveler who must plod along the track instead of riding on the train or going on a robin’s speeding wings. . . .

My march this fair morning was a king’s triumph, all royal things coming to meet me. The soft winds sweet with rose perfumes welcomed me; . . . vines reached out their graceful tendrils my way; a meadow-lark called to me from the top of a tree; a robin perched on a branch nodding red-cloved head; a quail . . . piped in his cheerful voice across a cornfield; . . . the talkative sparrows chattered along the way; . . . a single blackbird with his hot crimson spangles, flung by me in high dudgeon. . . .

Vegetation there was a fortune of . . . All things had the brilliancy of perpetuated youth upon them. Leaves fairly flashed in the light, as if sparks were smitten from the Long miles of grasses, rank and lush, grew nodding in the wind. On either side were fields planted to corn, with the farmers ploughing the long rows of emerald. . . . Red clover fields lent modest perfume to the air, for few odors can compare in delicacy with those wafted from the red clover meadow, so delicate that unless the flowers are in masses of acres in breadth, you will not get the fragrance at all. Fields of oats with their quick green, answered to the wind, and a wheat field with a faint haze of harvest on it, felt the goings of the spring wind. Woods, there were none. Only a willow stooped across a ravine, or a planted elm waved its graceful curved plumes. . . .

I made my leisure journey. . . . The time was God’s and summer’s and mine. . . . One cannot have too much leisure with Nature. . . . It is good to make a new friend among the flowers. One . . . is infinitely enriched thereby. One white flower I met this day I had not met before, and the memory of its dainty beauty lingers caressingly. . . . Along the track were no rose bushes . . . but . . . rose blooms were present and burned along the banks or flamed in the grasses like sparks from a hurrying engine. . . . Here a single flame shot like a firefly’s lamp, there a bank blushed into sudden flame with them. . . .

For a mile and more along the banks the wild pansy was swaying to the touch of every wind—whorls of gold was what they were—and looking across a mile of them was looking at a pathway of wrought gold. . . . Once, just once, a rivulet crossed the path. . . . and I cried, “You are going to the sea,” but no word did it reply, only there was audible laughter. . . . The slough grasses, always beautiful to my eyes, . . . grew in eager luxuriance here. The wind came and caressed them, but . . . they barely nodded. . . .

The crowning glory of the walk was the blue flag, (spiderwort). The blue flag and I were old friends, though I had never known them in such profusion, for they stood for two miles and more in solid ranks on both sides of the track. You do not know how beautiful the blue flag is until you have seen it in such long succession. . . . Looking back, they drift like blue smoke lying low along the ground and for miles—then they are a pageant of beauty and color. . . . I see a mass of color and delight as I write, . . . and I mistake, if for all the days of my life I shall not feel as if a day in June I had walked in a royal procession. To see that blue muster . . . was worth going mile on mile to see. . . . A green sea waking from sleep into sunlight with downy centers blue as the petals are and each still dipped in a pot of gold dust. . . .

But down the track I see a cloud of smoke. My train is coming. . . . I had a journey in the land of delight and with downy centers blue as the petals are and each still dipped in a pot of gold dust. . . . I had been a journey in the land of delight and with downy centers blue as the petals are and each still dipped in a pot of gold dust. . . . I had been a journey in the land of delight and with downy centers blue as the petals are and each still dipped in a pot of gold dust. . . .

## Sails

Sometimes there is naught to see on the waterway but a solitary black hull, a very Stygian ferry-boat, manned by a solitary figure, and moving slowly up under the impulse of the great barges pass with their . . . treasure, drawn by a small, self-righteous steam-tug. Later, lighted by their load, and waiting on wind and tide, I see them swooping by like birds set free; tawny sails that mind me of red-roofed Whitby with its northern fleet; black sails that speak of headless Thesens, white sails that sweep out of the morning mist “like restless gossamers.” They make the bridge, which is just within my vision, and then away past Westminster and Blackfriars, where St. Paul’s great dome lifts the cross high over . . . the city; past Southwark where England’s poet illuminated the scroll of divine wisdom at the sign of the Tabard; past the Tower . . . past Greenwich, fairy city, caught in the meshes of river-side mist; and then the sails and speer of the sea, the companying with great ships, the fresh burden.

At night I see them again, silent, mysterious: searching the darkness with unwinking yellow stare, led by a green light. They creep up under the bridge which spans the river with its watching eyes, and vanish, crying back a warning note as they make the upper reach, or strident hail, as a chain of kindred phantoms passes, ploughing a contrary tide. . . .

Throughout the long watches of the night I follow them; and in the early morning they slide by, their eyes pale in the twilight; while the stars flicker and fade, and the gas lamps . . . a dull yellow blotch against the glory and glow of a new day—Michael Fairless, in “The Roadmender.”

## In the Heart of the Cumberlands

IN THE heart of the mountains a great stillness reigns—broken only by the sounds of nature; the cry of a bird on the wing, or the rustle of a twig bending before the breeze. From the vantage point of a jutting crag high up in the fastnesses, a glorious panorama meets the eye. Wrapped in solitude and misty grandeur, with shimmering peaks and healing crags reaching upward to the ever-changing cloud-land above them, the Cumberlands, as they are also called, stretch in tier-like formation to the far horizon—multitudes of narrow ridges, clasped with trees and shrubs folding themselves in orderly procession one behind the other. A vapory mist rises from the rushing water in the steep and narrow ravines, while sunlit valleys in the distance form a peaceful contrast.

Far up in the mountains lie the tiny settlements of the mountain people—a long schoolhouse, which once or twice a month serves also as a church, a couple of little stores,

and a few rough log cabins. All around is primeval forest, in which roam scanty herds of cattle, razor-back hogs and wild things. There is something very attractive about these little log cabins set like “jewels in the rough” in this wilderness of mighty hills and rushing waters. They are “homes,” and the curl of blue smoke from the wide chimney accentuates this fact. One large room, with perhaps a porch in front, a plank door, one window, a huge stone chimney at one end, and a lean-to at the rear to serve as a kitchen. Such is the home of the southern mountaineer. The interior of the cabin is often strikingly picturesque, and, as a rule, scrupulously clean. The dark brown logs of the walls, interspersed with daubings of yellow clay, harmonize with the puncheon floor and the warping bars of the huge chimney, from the yawning mouth of which drift forth with crackle of sizzle, the many-hued flames from a burning log. In a rocker by the fire sits “Granny” knitting busily; while half hidden in the shadowy



“In the Heart of the Cumberlands,” Tennessee

## Through the Sunny Garden

Through the sunny garden  
The humming bees are still;  
The air is warm and bright,  
The heather climbs the hill.

The low clouds have risen  
A little rift through  
The hill climbs to heaven,  
Far away and blue.  
—Mary E. Coleridge, in “Poems.”

## Wild Apples

Almost all wild apples are handsome. They cannot be too gnarly and crabbed and rusty to look at. The gnarliest will have some redeeming traits even to the eye. You will discover some evening redness dashed or sprinkled on some protuberance or in some cavity. It is rare that the summer tests an apple so without streaking or spotting it on some part of its sphere. It will have some red stains, commemorating the mornings and evenings it has witnessed; some dark and rusty blotches, in memory of the clouds and foggy, midwintery days that have passed over it; and a spacious field of green reflecting the general face of nature—green even as the fields; or a yellow ground, which implies a milder flavor, yellow as the harvest, or russet as the hills.

Painted by frosts, some a uniform clear bright yellow, or red, or crimson, as if their spheres had regularly revolved, and enjoyed the influence of the sun on all sides alike—some with the faintest pink blush imaginable—some brindled with deep red streaks like a cow, or with hundreds of fine . . . red rays running regularly from the stem-dimple to the blossom-end, like meridian lines, on a straw-colored ground—some touched with a greenish rust, like a fine lichen, or some with a mottled pattern of red and white, like a cow, or with hundreds of fine . . . red rays running regularly from the stem-dimple to the blossom-end, like meridian lines, on a straw-colored ground—some touched with a greenish rust, like a fine lichen, or some with a mottled pattern of red and white, like a cow, or with hundreds of fine . . . red rays running regularly from the stem-dimple to the blossom-end, like meridian lines, on a straw-colored ground—some touched with a greenish rust, like a fine lichen, or some 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Situated near the water. Broad piazzas overlooking the beach. Excellent bathing, near golf course. Five minutes ride to distinctive shops, unexcelled food and service. Special rates for June.

### OCEAN HOUSE

SPEND JULY FOURTH AT THE  
YORK BEACH, MAINE  
LEADING HOTEL ON STATE ROAD  
70 MILES FROM BOSTON  
Thoroughly modern. Comfortable and homelike. Private Bath and Hot and Cold Running Water in all rooms. Orchestra. Fine, safe Ocean Bathing. Good Fishing. Tennis and GOLF. Garage.  
Special Week-End Rates  
W. C. SIMPSON, Ownership Management

### The St. Aspinquid

OGUNQUIT-BY-SEA, MAINE  
A charming seashore and country resort not excelled on the Maine Coast. Noted for its wonderful combination of country and ocean scenery. GOLF, TENNIS, CROQUET, SADDLE HORSES. Special rates to July 15th.  
Booklet on request. L. E. HALL, Prop.

### Hotel Sachem

OGUNQUIT, MAINE  
Near Beach, Ocean and Surf Rocks; good elevation. Tennis. Golf Course near by. Garage accommodations connected. Homelike. Accommodates 100. Terms moderate. For booklet or information apply to W. B. LITTLE, FIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

### Kamp Kippewa

The Kamp Kippewa Associates are opening their fourth season and are desirous of getting in touch with a few families for July and August. References given and required. Write  
KAMP KIPPEWA, Winthrop, Maine

### NEWAGEN INN

NEWAGEN, MAINE  
Where sea, cliffs and spruce forests meet. Tempered ocean swimming pool. Hot and cold sea water bathing. All sports. Excellent sea fishing. Modern inn, annex, log cabin, cottages and garage.  
Address NEWAGEN INN, BOX 154, NEWAGEN, MAINE

### Turks Head Inn

ROCKPORT, MASS.  
D. P. CLARK, Owner and Manager  
Seashore and country combined. Every facility for comfort and enjoyment. Unexcelled cuisine.  
Open June 10 to Sept. 15  
Catering exclusively to the commercial and tourist public at reasonable prices

### Hotel Pynchon

Corner Main and Pynchon Streets  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Sample Room—Garage  
Located in the Center of Shopping, Theater and Business District  
JOHN K. JOY, Mgr.

## The Oceanside

Magnolia, Mass.

Ideal location on ocean in the aristocratic section. Fine sea bathing and a new bath house. Splendid tennis courts. Bowling, billiards, riding, motoring and golf. Paul White-man's Oceanside Orchestra.  
Unexcelled accommodations and cuisine. Individual cottages. Booklet on request.  
"SERVICE WITH A SMILE"  
FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON  
under the direction of Karl P. Abbott

### Harbor View House

N. B. MacLEOD, Manager  
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
Open May 15 to Oct. 15. Boating, Bathing, Golf, Fishing. Comfortable Rooms—Excellent Table—at the water's edge.

### Hotel Edward and Cottages

Pigeon Cove, Rockport, Mass.  
Opens June 26th  
"On the Tip End of Cape Ann"  
A thoroughly modern hotel away from the annoyances of automobiles where the comfort and pleasure of its guests are constantly considered. Terms and booklet on request.  
WILLARD A. SENNA, Manager

### The New Central House

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.  
NOW OPEN  
The New Central House, one of the largest hotels in Provincetown, is the only hotel situated on the water's edge. A three-story piazza overlooks the historic Main St. while the triple balconies in the rear afford a perfect view of the beautiful Cape Cod coastline. The hotel is run on the American plan and every guest room is an outside room with hot and cold running water, air heating and sunbathing. For further information and booklet address:  
FRANK E. POTTER, Proprietor

### Merrill Hall

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.  
NOW OPEN  
An ideal hotel at which to spend your summer. Hot and cold running water, electricity and screened throughout.  
Ownership Management GEORGE C. CROSBY

### THE PINES CAPE COD

Cotuit, Mass.  
Summer Hotel with non-housekeeping cottages especially adapted for families with growing children. Vegetables from our own garden. Heating, hot and cold running water. Open May 28th to Oct. 15th.  
C. D. CRAWFORD, Manager

### KETTLE ROCK INN

MAGNOLIA, MASS.  
A delightful summer hotel—overlooking Plymouth Rock and bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open year round. CLARK & SAMFSON.

### Wonasquam Lodge

THE HOUSE OF COMFORT  
Ocean view. Clean sandy beach. Safe bathing. Boating and all water sports. Excellent Table. Private Bath.  
ANNISQUAM, MASS.  
FRANK H. SHUTE, Proprietor

### Plymouth Rock House

Plymouth, Mass.  
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open year round. CLARK & SAMFSON.

### Hotel Tudor

NAHANT, MASS.  
Right on the Atlantic Ocean, only ten miles from Boston.  
Fine bathing, boating, fishing, dinners. Catered to a fine class of people. Rates extremely reasonable.

### Nobscusset Hotel

DENNIS, MASS.  
Halfway Down CAPE COD  
240 acres of playground. A mile of white sandy beach. Bathing at any time of day. 70° Hot and cold sea water bathing. Garage. Plan your overnight stop here. Telephone connections.  
H. D. NEAL, Manager

### Burkehaven Hotel

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.  
Completely Renovated—Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Running Water in most rooms. All rooms and baths modern. New Open Special Rates Over July 4th.  
Booklet: Herbert Brewster, Prop.

### LAKE SUNAPEE

Come up for a week-end or, better still, for the summer. Fishing, water sports, tennis courts, orchestra. Fine drives and walks. A family hotel with excellent food and personal service.  
Opens June 25.  
For booklet, write to:  
12, A. STARRATT, 120 Tremont St., Boston, opp. Park St. Church. After June 25 write to  
HERBERT BREWSTER, Prop.

### Indian Cave Lodge and Camps

(Main Lodge and Camps)  
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.  
Rooms With and Without Bath  
Every Water Sport—Golf nearby  
Special rates over July 4th  
Open June 25  
HERBERT BREWSTER, Prop.

## NORTH WOODSTOCK NEW HAMPSHIRE

A popular rendezvous for persons enjoying golf, tennis, mountain climbing, bathing, trout fishing, dancing and the numerous other recreations of a mountain resort.

Hotel Alpine..... 100 Greenleaf Inn..... 65  
Deer Park Hotel..... 150 Addison Lodge..... 40  
Mt. View House..... 135 Pilgrim Inn..... 30  
Fairview House..... 90 Pleasant Inn..... 30  
Mt. Adams Inn..... 90 Maplewood Cottage..... 35  
Mt. Park House..... 75 Sunset Farm..... 20  
Russell House..... 65 Hilltop House..... 15

For booklet and further information write to any of the above hotels.

## JACKSON, N.H.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS  
—the most picturesque spot in the Presidential Range—  
You may combine in  
ONE GLORIOUS VACATION  
the pleasures of outdoor life and sports with the fullest measure of indoor comfort.

There are good roads for short or long tours, with glimpses of mountain peaks, waterfalls and green valleys—trails through wonderful forests—and delightful environs for walking. Perfect rest for those who need it, with sufficient life and social activity to make it interesting to others. Write any of the following:

Grays Inn..... 135 Rooms Eagle Mt. House..... 74 Rooms  
Iron Mt. House..... 75 Rooms Jackson Falls House..... 30 Rooms  
Pondok Cottage..... 8 Rooms Oak Lake..... 10 Rooms  
Nestle-Nook Cottage..... 8 Rooms Exclusive Clientele

## THE IDEAL NEW ENGLAND RESORT OF

THE WENTWORTH  
BY-SEA  
THREE MILES FROM PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

## Hotel Randall

North Conway, N. H.  
New Hampshire's newest and most modern hotel opens about July 15. Featuring Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Dancing and All Summer Sports.

## Sunset Inn

Under same management.  
Open June to October  
H. H. RANDALL & SONS

## 'Spend July 4 at LAKE SPOFFORD CLUB HOTEL

Spoftford (Near Keene), N.H.  
Not Restricted to Members Only  
Special Week-End Ending Rates  
AMERICAN PLAN  
Two Persons, room without bath, \$10 per day.  
Two Persons, room with twin beds and private bath, \$12 and \$14 per day.  
For reservations write, telephone or phone Lake Spofford Club, 30 ring 2 and reverse charges.

## The Mountain View House

In the White Mountains  
WHITEFIELD, N. H.  
NOW OPEN  
The cuisine and equipment of a hotel. The appointments and furnishings of a big country house. The atmosphere and outdoor sports of a private club. The friendliness of an inn. The sixtieth season under the ownership and direction of the Dodge family.

## UPLAND TERRACE

BETHLEHEM (WHITE MOUNTAINS), N. H.  
A splendid modern hotel of moderate rates, accommodations 300, just across the street from the Bethlehem Golf and Tennis Club's famous 18-hole course.  
All summer sports, theaters, stores, village life.  
Special rates during July  
UPLAND TERRACE, P. O. Box 297

## Eagle Mountain House

WHITE MOUNTAINS, JACKSON, N. H.  
An inviting and picturesque vacation home. Golf—Tennis—Bathing—Trout Fishing—Mountain Climbing. Many important improvements and added facilities. Booklet on request.  
C. E. GALE & SON, Props.

## HOTEL ALPINE

White Mts., N. Woodstock, N. H.  
Est. 1890 by James H. Hatchelder.  
Open June 25. Special rates for season guests. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Orchestra. All rooms with hot and cold running water. Acc. for 200. Elevator, shower baths, large sun-parlor and library. Booklet on request. A. M. Hatchelder, Prop., J. H. Hatchelder, Mgr.

## Blodgett Lodge

LAKE SUNAPEE  
All outside rooms with hot and cold running water. Orchestra, fishing, bathing, boating, tennis, golf, etc. Rates \$21 to \$28 per week. Write for booklet.  
JOHN M. KHAFT, Manager  
BLODGETT'S LANDING, N. H.

## Burkehaven Hotel

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.  
Completely Renovated—Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Running Water in most rooms. All rooms and baths modern. New Open Special Rates Over July 4th.  
Booklet: Herbert Brewster, Prop.

## Golf at Gorham

Androscoggin Golf Course and Club House Nearby  
On East Side Trunk Line Highway and near Automobile Road to Summit Mt. Washington. All rooms and baths with hot and cold running water or private bath. Homelike atmosphere. Mountain climbing over fine trails. Tennis courts, music and dancing. Garage in connection. For circulars and rates address C. F. CHANDLER.

## Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.  
"The House With the View"  
In the White Mountains  
Orchestra Elevator  
Golf Garage  
Tennis Opens July 1  
Booklet No fee to guests for golf  
SUGAR HILL, N. H.  
MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

## Indian Cave Lodge and Camps

(Main Lodge and Camps)  
LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.  
Rooms With and Without Bath  
Every Water Sport—Golf nearby  
Special rates over July 4th  
Open June 25  
HERBERT BREWSTER, Prop.

## Hotel Lookoff

SUGAR HILL, N. H.  
MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## New Hampshire Land of Scenic Splendor



Newfound Lake Road

This is the Switzerland of America

THE Old Man of the Mountains, that Great Stone Face forever peering out from a New Hampshire mountain top, is "a sign," said Daniel Webster, "that here God Almighty makes men."

Here also among scenic beauties unsurpassed is a crisp, clear air so wholesome to men, women and children, as millions of summer visitors can tell.

More than 10,000 boys and girls spent their vacations in New Hampshire camps last summer. An invigorating mountain climate, sparkling lakes, forest skirted mountains and sandy sea beaches offer a varied choice for rest and recreation.

There are 58 golf courses in the state.

177 pictures free. Send for this book to learn more about the wonderful attractions of New Hampshire.

Climate, soils and location near large markets give New Hampshire great advantages in agriculture, notably fruit culture, poultry raising and dairying. Industrial opportunities are also here. Taxes are comparatively low. Investigate for a year-round home.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLICITY BUREAU

## SEND THIS COUPON

State of New Hampshire Publicity Bureau, 1 Park St., Concord, N. H.  
Please send information checked.  
☐ 64 page picture book ☐ Farm Homes  
☐ Fruit Farming ☐ Poultry Raising

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

## LAKE SUNAPEE N.H.

No resort offers better opportunity for recreation and sport.  
Salmon, Bass and Trout Fishing. Golf, Bathing, Horseback Riding, Canoeing, Sailing, Trails for Mountain Climbing and  
Accommodations to suit everyone.  
For more complete information address  
Lake Sunapee Board of Trade.

## Maple Villa

INTERVALE, N. H.  
Beautifully situated at the gateway of the White Mts. Spacious grounds, pine grove, golf, tennis, croquet, fishing, swimming, dancing. American plan, cuisine excellent. Farms connected, all modern improvements. Reasonable terms. Open May to Nov. Garage and Auto Livery.  
GEO. E. GALE, Prop.

## Beaver Lake House

Derry Village, N. H.  
A small, home-like hotel, situated on the lake; high and slightly. Tennis, horseback riding, dancing, swimming and canoeing. Fine table, no frills. Rate to July 1st, \$15.00 and \$18.00 per week. Tel. connection. Write for circular.  
JAMES DAVIS, Proprietor

## Holderness Inn and Camps

Squam Lake, Holderness, N. H.  
In the land of mountains and lakes—A Wonderful Summer Playground. All amusements. Booklets.  
R. W. DAVISON, Prop.  
Also Prop. Kettle Rock Inn, Magnolia, Mass.

## WHITE MOUNTAINS RUSSELL COTTAGES

KEARSARGE, N. H.  
Near Mt. Kearsarge. Now Open  
Many fine walks and drives. Automobiles for hire. Golf, swimming, tennis, croquet, etc. Best of drinking water. Our Own Farm. Write for Booklet.  
GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

## SHATTUCK INN

JAFFREY, N. H.  
AT THE FOOT OF MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN  
70 Miles from Boston  
100 Warm Rooms, 50 with Bath  
30 Open Fireplaces. Rates Moderate.  
Tel. Jaffrey 119 E. C. SHATTUCK

## The Ashworth

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.  
A Hotel catering to the most discriminating Summer Vacationist  
Situated on one of New England's best beaches. Broad elevated piazzas overlooking the ocean. Surf bathing. Dining room run on American and European Plan. 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Two minutes' walk to entertainment center.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE HUNTOON HOUSE  
NORTH SUTTON, N. H.  
"On the lake amid the mountains"  
Now is the time to plan your summer vacation. 100 miles from Boston. Sports include golf, tennis, swimming, canoeing and horseback riding. Orchestra and dancing. Now open. Booklet. Address R. L. SEYMOUR, Prop.

## CONCORD, New Hampshire

Home of  
Eagle Hotel  
75 miles from Boston  
100 miles from White Mountains

## To Our Readers

Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.















port does not give quarterly or 6 1/2 cents. The extra pro- 12,000 tons. She was built for the  
ates. ably will be \$1. Lakes Transportation Company.



# YALE TO MEET HARVARD FOUR

## Elis Defeat West Point in Semifinal Round of College Polo Tourney

**Special From Monitor Bureau**  
**NEW YORK, June 25.—**The Yale University polo team displayed the superior horsemanship and skill of the four cadets of the United States Military Academy composing the West Point team, yesterday at the Westchester County polo grounds near New York, that the Harvard University four had shown against Princeton University in the final of the annual final on Saturday will bring the ancient rivalry once more against each other.

The score of the semifinal match was 10-4 in favor of West Point. Evenly matched, the Harvard team was partly due to the assistance of a Yale rider, C. R. Barrett '27, No. 1 of the Harvard team, who was seen to kick the ball away from his own goal, inadvertently drove it straight between the posts for an army goal.

Almost completely developed between two members of the Yale team as the player who should score the greater number of goals, the Harvard player, playing back, emerged the winner over W. F. C. Guest '27, the captain, at No. 2, by a margin of a single goal, 7-6, after a 10-10 tie in the first half. The final shot in the last half-minute of play.

The game started with the representation of the two teams in a slight margin of superiority. Showing the kind of aggressive play that had been the victory over Pennsylvania Mills in the Academy polo tournament.

Yale scoreless for the first chukker, and H. W. Johnson '26 scored a goal for the soldiers. He added another in the second, but now Yale was set for victory, and Guest scored three times and Muir once during the period.

Yale had now settled into its stride, and held West Point safe for the next two periods, while adding four more to its own goal, Guest making two, and Baldwin and Muir adding one each. But the Cadets were not to be out-

The mistake of Barrett came early in the fifth period, but soon afterward Muir inaugurated his attempt to overcome the lead on goals enjoyed by the guest, and before the chucker ended, had placed himself on even terms with five to the credit of each. Muir having made the three scores of the period.

C. Baldwin '28 during the earlier part of the game, but that place was transferred in turn to R. W. Simmons '27 and O. M. Wallop '28, and the latter allowed the Cadet to score his first goal early in the final chukker. Muir added two more soon afterwards, on long individual drives down the field, and a last dash of Guest from a mid-field scrimmage gave Yale the final score just as the whistle blew to end the game. The score was 10-0.

YALE WEST POINT

No. 1—C. R. Barrett.....	S. W. Van Meter
No. 2—W. F. C. Guest.....	E. J. Murphy
No. 3—F. C. Baldwin.....	R. C. Simmons
No. 4—O. M. Wallop.....	T. A. Sims Jr.
No. 5—W. K. Muir.....	H. W. Johnson

Score—Yale University 11; United States Military Academy 4. Goals—Muir 6, Guest 6, Baldwin, for Yale; Johnson 2, an Meter, Barrett, for West Point. Referee—Capt. David Rumbough. Time—Six 7½s. chuckers.

## Hard Battles on Western Courts

## western Courts

### Advance to Semifinals Called for the Best Tennis of Tourney

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25 (Special)—Play in the western clay court tennis championships narrowed down to the semifinals yesterday with John Hennessey of Indianapolis, Brian C. Norton of San Antonio, Tex., George M. Lott of Chicago and Alfred Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., as the survivors.

It was the survival of the favorites and the fittest, the advance to the

Another Indianapolis product Julius Gagliawsky provided the opposition for the victor with the scores of 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5. Chapin also won his way into the semifinals with a straight-set victory, defeating Paul C. Kline, Chicago, with the scores of 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. Cincinnati's Norton also had to play five sets to advance to the select group. He defeated the Chicagoan, Lucien E. Kline, in five sets, the setting up a thrilling upset. The scores accounting by scores of 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

meet Chapin while, Norton and Lott will stage the other battle. These matches will be played Saturday, today's schedule being confined to doubles play and women's singles. No upsets occurred in yesterday's doubles play. Hennessey and Chapin regarded

Lott and Willams, the Chicago pair, who also are regarded as having an excellent chance to win the doubles crown, kept pace with a straight-set victory over Hendricks and Eaglesfield

**MISS WILSON ADVANCES**  
WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., June 25 (P)  
Miss Virginia Wilson of Chicago, who on the medal round, topped over another champion in yesterday's play at the Buffalo Country Club Invitation tournament when she defeated Miss Luise Fordyce of Youngstown, O., 2 and

Others in the championship flight semifinals today are Mrs. F. C. Letts, Chicago; Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Detroit, and Mrs. A. E. Hutchings of Buffalo. Miss La McKenna of Toronto, Dominion champion, lost her game to Mrs. Hibbs in the twentieth hole. She had her opponent dormie 3 and had a short putt make for a 3 and 2 win but she missed it and the match went to extra holes.

ht Resolute, former defender of the  
ption Cup and now remodeled as a  
ing schooner, was given her first  
vrot in Narragansett Bay yesterday.  
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he announced that the trial had  
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ub race.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles .....	46	20	.690

tion Resolute, former defender of the  
 the captain Cy and now remodelled as a  
 schooner, will leave for San Francisco  
 about 10 o'clock tomorrow. Bay yesterday  
 the owner, Commodore Edward W.  
 of Philadelphia, was aboard with  
 and Daniel G. Herreschoff, yacht designer,  
 and he announced that the trial had  
 been successful. The schooner will  
 leave by her tender and will leave Satur-  
 day for Newport, where she will com-  
 mence Monday in the New York Yacht  
 club race.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	41	37	.526
Oakland	35	38	.526
Sacramento	35	38	.526
Portland	35	39	.478
Seattle	35	41	.458
San Francisco	33	46	.418

**RESULTS THURSDAY**

San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 4  
 Seattle 3, Los Angeles 4  
 San Francisco 7, Sacramento 6

Resolute, former defender of the sport Cup and now remodeled as a racing schooner, was given her first outing in Narragansett Bay yesterday.

The owner, Commodore Edward W. Clark of Philadelphia, was aboard with Daniel G. Herreschoff, yacht designer, and he announced that the trial had been a success. The resolute was towed by her tender and will leave Saturday for Newport, where she will compete on Monday in the New York Yacht club race.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Angeles .....	35	30	538
San Jose .....	41	37	528
San Francisco .....	35	36	530
San Francisco .....	40	38	513
San Francisco .....	39	41	488
San Francisco .....	38	41	417
San Francisco .....	36	40	559
San Francisco .....	33	46	419

**RESULTS THURSDAY**

Division 2, 2000 Yards. — Ashes 0, Seattle 5, Hollywood 1.

Division 1, 1500 Yards. — Ashes 0, San Francisco 1, Sacramento 1, Oakland 10, Portland 2.







## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line, minimum space four lines.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

**LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS**  
**DURET & BAUMGARTNER**  
4 Rue du Grail, Geneva  
Telephone 1000, Geneva, Switzerland

## TO LET—FURNISHED

**MIAMI, FLORIDA**  
New 2 and 3-room suites with tub and shower; electricity, gas, hot water, auto service; in beautiful section; close to golf and tennis; transportation in city; five blocks to Christian Science church; reasonable rates to adult guests; ownership management. Call or write to W. B. RYAN.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

AN exceptionally high-grade man is needed by a leading organization in its particular field. If you have had broad and successful selling experience, preferably in specialty lines, your experience, your energy, your initiative, your ability, your willingness to get in touch with us, your work is needed by an organization that is growing rapidly. If you are a man of initiative, energy, and ability, you will find this an opportunity to advance your career. Write to the Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

We offer interesting opportunity for women who have an appreciation of fine things, are willing to work earnestly and desirous of earning good commissions from their work; must have high school education, college preferred; age 24-45; have openings in and near Chicago, also in other cities. Write to the Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE MANAGER in wholesale concern with 17 years experience, good references, desires to make a change and to be located with either a manufacturer or a wholesaler. Possessed of executive ability and capacity to handle big business; would prefer location in the northwestern part of the country. Address reply Box 255, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

## SALES REPRESENTATIVE AVAILABLE

MAN with broad sales and executive training open July 1 for new connection; previous experience in sales and executive training; excellent references; good character and ability. Address reply Box 255, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS, FRANCE—An established manufacturer of ladies' handbags, beaded, leather and silk, desires an exclusive buyer of entire production in the United States. English house preferred; original models sent on request. Write Mrs. F. WIDMER, 21 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris (11ème).

## ANTIQUES

"ANN CHAMBERS 1788" style, a very direct descendant of 2500; seen by appointment. Address, 4 Widemere Road, Coudon, South London, England.

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Paisley shawl, once the property of Queen Victoria, 18th century. For information, write to C. L. BEHREND, 300 11th Union Place, Washington.

## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line, minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## REAL ESTATE

## DOBB'S FERRY

Lovely surroundings; modern house on large plot; 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; 2 car garage; charming grounds; \$50,000. MRS. HOLDEN, 12 E. 41st St., New York City.

## MY SERVICE has been used to advantage in the location of real estate and financial problems. It may help you.

## JOHN B. WRIGHT

22 Clinton Avenue  
Newark, N. J. Waverly 3000

## HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

FOR SALE—11-room house, bath, sleeping porch, electricity, artesian well, 2000 acres; arranged for 2 families if desired; furnished or unfurnished. Bargain at \$25,000. W. DUCKERING, Exeter Rd., Hampton Falls, N. H.

## VINAL HAVEN, MAINE

Large house for sale, suitable for summer home or for select summer boarding house; very pleasantly situated overlooking the harbor; will be sold reasonably to settle an estate.

## MRS. F. S. PENNINGTON

114 Merrimack St., Concord, N. H.

## FOR SALE IN CONCORD, N. H.

6-room cottage, bath, electric, gas, hot water, 2 gardens with fruit trees or for sale; lot, 2 acres; \$2500. W. NELSON, 63 West St., Concord, N. H.

## NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

New Dutch colonial, 6 rooms, electric, gas, hot water, tiled bath, stone fireplace, all improvements; built-in garage; park estate; liberal terms. Address 253 Colgate Ave., or phone N. 8140.

## LYNBOURNE, L. I., N. Y.

Half hour from New York—10 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished, large grounds, near station, schools. Write OWEN, 11 Union Place, Lynbrook, Phone 3750 Lynbrook.

## NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

For Sale, 2 houses, moderately priced, good condition; well located; all improvements; terms. Other information on application to WYNER, 202 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

## TO RENT—Cottage on Connetquot

River, about 7 miles from Concord, N. H.; 4 rooms, screened porch, electric lights, water in kitchen; garage, 2000 ft. of beach. References required. Tel. Back Bay 1270.

## LET MRS. WILBUR LYNN, 600 5th Ave., N. Y.

And the apartment you want furnished, unfurnished. Write your requirements.

## TO RENT—Back Bay, Boston, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Kenmore 6200.

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Permanent or temporary home for children, including infants; advantages of camp life in the summer; 20 acres of playground, modern and shelter; swimming pool; children given child; special attention if necessary; tutoring if desired; board on request. Address Mrs. J. H. Houghton, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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LARCHMONT, N. Y.—July 1-Sept. 15, modern 7-room house, private bathing, swimming pool, tennis, etc. Tel. 1442.

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5 Cottage St.—Reasonable reduction for late season; very desirable; perfect condition. Call 400 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. 9070-M. Copple.

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32—Large front room; nicely furnished, elevator.

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## SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Two large, pleas-

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It's not the OUTSIDE  
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Watchmaker—Jeweler  
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
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Complete Line of Corsets and Brassieres  
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PERMANENT WAVING  
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**Rose's** Candy—Pastry  
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CHOCOLATES 35c LB.  
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Millinery  
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**THE AGRICULTURAL**  
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Established 1878  
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Attractive Low Prices  
The WALLACE CO.

**Complete**  
Home Furnishers  
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Where you can buy in confidence.  
Good Values and never at  
the expense of Good Quality.  
**ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.**  
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Service—Value—Quality  
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At Lenox  
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Open for the season  
WAFFLES and THINGS  
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This Is Picture Time  
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TRY THE CANNED  
White Rose Brand—25c  
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Complete Line of  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

It is a splendid record of generous devotion to an end which was both idealistic and nationally profitable that has been set forth in the responses of the leaders of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League to the inquiry of Senator Reed. While that gentleman may not appreciate it, the truth is that he has brought out facts which redound not only to the credit but even to the glory of the devoted men and women who have contributed liberally of their personal endeavors and their fortunes to drive the pest of liquor from the land. "Thirty-five Million Dollars for Prohibition!" crying the wet newspapers in exciting headlines, ignoring the fact that the money was spent in a contest covering thirty years. Never were millions spent in a better cause, and never did an investment pay bigger dividends, even to those who had no share in making it.

The friends of national prohibition in their more than thirty years of battling had to attack in every city and state of the American Union the corrupt alliance between politicians and the liquor power. Their adversaries were rich, powerful and unscrupulous. A trifling addition to the charge for their commodities gave the distillers and brewers uncounted millions for corruption funds. These gentry were fighting for their profits, for their fortunes, for their means of livelihood.

The assaults of liquor were merely soldiers of the common good. In but a few cases could any considerable personal profit from the victory of prohibition be shown to accrue to any contributor. In the main those who contributed did so from moral conviction and from patriotic motives. They looked about them and saw in alcoholic liquor a curse to the individual and a scourge to society. They resolved that this evil should be banished from the land, and the widow's mite, even more than the checks of the captains of industry, made up the fund by which the struggle of more than thirty years was financed.

We hope that Senator Reed, or perhaps some other senator on the committee less hostile to the anti-liquor organizations, may get into the record of this investigation something of the story of devotion and sacrifice which is behind that great accomplishment of a \$35,000,000 fund for sobriety, cleanliness and good morals. The women who built up the W. C. T. U. have, many of them, gone to their reward, but there are enough still active to convince the most cynical senator how great was the need that forced them into the arena to give battle to evil, how humble were their beginnings, how constant the handicaps of poverty, and, in the end, how great a boon to mankind has been the full fruition of their labors.

The Anti-Saloon League has been the creation of the Methodist Church. Its beginnings were in the little white churches of the middle West, and its strength has always rested upon the congregations of that faith in the smaller towns and villages. If any organization in the world owes its inception and its support to the humble, home-keeping, God-fearing people of the land, it is this one. As it proved its valor as a champion of righteousness, support came to it from other sources. As the evil which it combated came to be recognized as being quite as antagonistic to the economic welfare of the Nation as to its moral good, men of large industrial and commercial interests came to the financial aid of the organization. But always its executive control rested with those who turned to the churches for their inspiration, their authority and their moral support.

Seeking to bring disrepute upon either of these organizations because in their fight against evil which has engaged two generations they have had to pay their bills with money is the merest political buncombe. Instead of being an indictment, the statement of the sums raised is a tribute to the efficiency of the leaders, but even more to the sacrificial devotion of the contributors. Theirs is thus a roll of honor. But theirs is also a duty not yet fully performed. When, after discussion for three-quarters of a century, and a slow progress, state by state, for fifty years, prohibition was finally deliberately embodied in the Federal Constitution, those who had borne the burden of the fight might well have thought their labors ended. They could not foresee the desperation of the defeated enemy, nor the sinister skill with which he sought to turn defeat into victory. That nullifiers of the Constitution and flagrant violators of the statute law should be able to find sympathy and support among law-abiding people simply because of the wide measure of their lawlessness would be incredible if it were not the fact.

But it is the fact, and because of it much of the work through which the devoted advocates of prohibition achieved a measure of victory must be done again. There are some among the people of America who have forgotten the menace of the saloon, and many who have grown to manhood since saloons have disappeared. They must be educated to a lively sense of what the return of that plague-spot of civilization would mean.

There are those, moreover, who rejoice in the Nation's abounding prosperity who do not stop to consider the part which prohibition has played in creating it. The efficiency of labor, the lessening of the costs of production, the great accumulation of capital due to more general thrift, all enter into the prosperity of the Nation and each finds its greatest aid in the abolition of the liquor trade. In all these things the people must be educated, and such agencies as the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League have proved themselves invaluable aids to education.

Before the coming of prohibition the Nation's bill for drink was estimated at \$2,000,000,000 annually. How wonderful and admirable the strategy which put an end to that waste, together with the woe that attended it, by the expenditure of thirty-five million dollars in thirty years!

With admirable persistence, the method adopted in the State of California, under which convicts are employed at purposeful labor upon the highways at small wages, comes to the attention of all persons who are giving serious thought to the subject of law enforcement and the ultimate reclamation or reformation of offenders. The popular tendency seems to be, as an observer who writes in a recent issue of the Western Construction News declares, to "criticize and condemn the officials for inefficient law enforcement." Another student, who describes himself as an alienist, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, emphasizes the fact that the second and third offenders, those who have been convicted, imprisoned, released, and again arrested and punished, are responsible, in a great degree, for the large number of crimes committed.

Gradually there is being gained, it is to be hoped, the realization that the need is for more adequate punishment of those convicted and sentenced, not necessarily through a resort to the cruel and inhumane methods which have been abandoned, but by provision for the employment, at hard labor, of all those who habitually or premeditatedly offend. The second writer referred to quotes an habitual offender who came under investigation as declaring himself more than willing to return to a life of ease and comparative idleness in prison, where he had found his quarters more comfortable than those in a tenement, and the entertainment provided in every way satisfactory. He did criticize the quality and lack of variety of the food offered, but found it possible to overlook this shortcoming in view of other advantages.

When one contrasts this condition with the conditions of the open-air camps, especially those provided for the convicts employed under the wage system which seems to have been practically perfected by the California Highway Commission, there is reason to expect just the difference in results which are noted. Hard work is not, necessarily, punishment. Under the clean living conditions provided, separated from those who sanctimoniously condemn or unwisely sympathize, the adventurer who has wandered from the straight path may find it possible to beat his way back. But hard labor of any nature is distasteful to the so-called confirmed criminal, the confidence-game worker, the petty thief, the pickpocket, the shoplifter, and others of their kind. These would not look ahead complacently to assured steady jobs as manual laborers.

It may be claimed, of course, that the California method is still more or less experimental. But it is shown that results already obtained prove its adaptability and its benefits beyond question. The present law, which provides for the payment of wages to convicts employed upon the state highways, was enacted in the year 1923, and has been in force since August of that year. Its operation is without extra expense to the State, as the cost of maintaining the camps is no greater now than before the passage of the law providing for the payment of wages. A maximum wage of \$2.50 per day is fixed. It is shown that it costs the Highway Commission \$2.10 a day to keep the prisoners at work, so this figure has been agreed upon as a wage basis. But against this daily wage the law directs the commission to charge the cost of transportation, meals, clothing, personal care, camp management, guarding, payment of rewards, and the cost of small tools. After these deductions have been made the prisoner is allowed to retain a maximum of 75 cents per day. Since the law became effective hundreds of men have passed through the camps. They have made net earnings of \$113,000, of which sum \$30,000 has been allotted to their families and dependents.

Instead of sending a discouraged and possibly contrite man out into the world with \$5 and a cheap suit of clothing, the California camps send the released prisoner forward with courage and a sufficient equipment in the form of cash to start him properly on a new path. Results prove the plan to have passed its experimental stage. It is humane and progressive, and it is adaptable, almost without change, to conditions in any state.

Questioning the value of a suggestion offered on this page, to the effect that by eliminating the worthless woody fiber from asparagus before shipping it to market there would be a substantial saving in freight charges, a Chicago correspondent takes the position that the price paid by the consumer would not be affected by a reduction in the cost of transportation. In support of his contention, he affirms that with a freight rate varying all the way from 38 cents to \$1.75 per hundred pounds, according to the distance the asparagus is shipped, the wholesale price is the same, without regard to transportation costs. From this condition he draws the conclusion that prices are not determined by freight rates, but are "gauged by what the consumer is able and willing to pay."

If the perplexing problem of the factors that influence commodity prices could be thus easily dismissed, on what may appear to be a reasonable inference from a certain set of facts, there would no longer be occasion for any conflict between the farmers and producers of industrial materials on the one side and the railway interests on the other, over advances in freight charges. Could it be shown beyond doubt that freight rates do not enter into the price paid by the consumer, there would be little objection to the demands of the railways for higher rates. As stated by the correspondent, it is true that articles shipped varying distances are often sold at the same wholesale price, yet this isolated fact does not dispose of transportation costs as a factor in price. A shipment of asparagus from California to Boston that bears a freight charge of \$700 must be sold at a price that will return the producer, commission merchant, and retailer a profit, so it is evident that in quoting a price

the wholesaler must take this \$700 into account. Even though the product were shipped to be sold on commission, it would be just as necessary that the amount realized should include the freight charges.

That it is not the ability and willingness of the consumer to buy that fixes prices is strikingly illustrated by the drop of about 50 per cent in the price of potatoes within the past two months. Because of a scanty supply, the retail price of potatoes was for several months around \$5 per bushel. With the arrival of the new crop from Bermuda and the southern states, the price has fallen to \$2.50 per bushel. The consumer was evidently able and willing to pay the higher price, but with an increased supply the wholesaler was quickly forced to mark down his selling price. The theory that prices can be fixed by dealers on the basis of "all that the market will stand" is not supported by the experience of either producers or distributors.

A photograph reproduced in a recent issue of this newspaper showed a workshop interior in Washington where several men were busily engaged in repairing 3,000,000 mail sacks, described as about one-half the total number used and worn out during a year in the United States postal service. It is doubtful if the casual observer, unaccustomed to deal in numbers as large as this, could visualize a pile containing that number of even empty sacks. The ordinary conception of a million falls far short of actuality. In newspapers or magazines, such a volume is astounding. Six million mail sacks, therefore, or Uncle Sam's usual equipment in that line, would seem to afford a practically undiminishable supply.

A glance at the picture prompts the thought that in the usual transactions which are carried on from day to day those who are served have but a vague conception of the care and attention to detail necessary to insure the smooth and uninterrupted conduct of business. One expects to find his letters safely deposited in the mail box once or twice a day at least. The housekeeper depends upon the prompt and regular delivery of milk and ice, once the machinery is set in motion. The telephone must be ready for immediate service at any hour of the day or night. The grocer and the market man are required to keep in stock an endless variety of staple and seasonable goods. The tailor, the milliner, the department stores, are obliged to cater to all tastes and all purses. The trains, street cars, taxicabs and busses are expected to maintain regular or emergency service to be utilized at will.

It would be interesting, beginning when one arises of a morning, to make a mental note of the things habitually made use of which are supplied or maintained through the care and thoughtfulness of others. At every hour of the day we are all dependent almost wholly upon this organized co-operation.

At the door, at the appointed time, one finds the daily newspaper, the product of thousands of workers scattered throughout the civilized world. The telegraph, cable, or wireless, have brought to some central point a record of important happenings wherever civilization has erected its foundation. Art and skill have combined to present the compilation readably and attractively at an almost infinitesimal cost. There are books and pictures everywhere, and conveniences which we believe could not be dispensed with.

In the streets, in public halls, in theaters, in places of worship—wherever one may elect to go—comfort and safety are reasonably assured. The individual walks, rides or sits, without fear that another will question his right. All these things we accept as a matter of course. They are the reward of industry properly directed, of a realization, perhaps not yet fully gained, of that brotherhood which finally will unite the entire human family, and of that confidence in the integrity and honesty of those with whom we associate which should ever be fostered and encouraged. The material things enjoyed are not the essence, but the representation of these higher and better things. While these standards are maintained and safeguarded there never can be a dearth of material blessings. And their abundance and the ability to enjoy them increase as we take thought of what they mean and the source from which they flow.

## Editorial Notes

It was an interesting subject that was debated not long since at the Kingsway Hall, London, by Miss Betty Balfour, the film actress, and G. K. Chesterton, as to whether the cinema should be tolerated; and though both speakers handled the subject lightly, there were points on either side of the controversy that merited consideration. At the cinema, Miss Balfour said, for instance, for 1s. 3d. you could cross the desert, visit the Eskimo, or study the home life of the wasp without being stung. On the other hand, as Mr. Chesterton pointed out, the cinema created for a large number of persons the illusion that they had seen something which they had not really seen. Indeed, to Mr. Chesterton the whole motion picture idea was, with wireless, part of a great modern tendency to create unreality on an enormous scale. Of course, the debate decided no policy for the future, but it aroused thought significantly.

Calendar reform is but rarely taken seriously by the average individual, as he has become accustomed to think of the calendar as almost sacred. As a matter of fact, the Gregorian calendar, as the present system is called, had its origin in the time measurements devised by the Egyptians, which were themselves developed as a result of years of study of the length and direction of the noonday shadows cast by the pyramids. Thus there is no inherent reason why this calendar should not be altered or modified, and it is at least significant to find a man like George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Company, advocating a thirteen-month year as of tremendous value to the business world. Still the twelve-month year will probably stay with us for quite a while. How greatly the average individual dislikes changes!

## A Bit of Jungle in America

It began, this interesting visit to the jungle, with seeing twenty blue jays feeding in the clearing beside the lodge in Royal Palm State Park on "Paradise Key," away down almost on the tip of Florida. Among the other birds with the jays were eight cardinals, several mockingbirds, catbirds, and a pair of red-eyed woodpeckers that seemed to have right of way past all the others. The brilliant blue of the jays and the bright red of the cardinals against the fresh green of the ferns and palms was a sight worth seeing.

And then the walk with the warden, who could explain much in this bit of subtropical jungle in America, said to have been planted by birds with seeds from the West Indies, was something long to be remembered. Of course, the big feature was the royal palms—and they were royal, tall and straight, even if they are related to the humble corn and, like it, seem to keep their toes as much as possible out of the ground until one wonders what keeps them firm.

Many of these palms were over 100 feet high, and after they tower above the other trees of the jungle the trunk bulges out as if it at last had found room to expand. It was fascinating to watch their tall, smooth trunks sway with the wind. I saw them after a rain, and several were decorated with tree snails (*Liguus fasciatus*), with the point of their shell pointing up, as the warden says they do when it rains. And sure enough, later, after it had cleared, I could only find them with points down.

Another interesting sight was the gumbo limbo tree (*Elaeagnus sinarubra*), which plays a rather mean trick on the air plants and parasites, with which most all the tree trunks are covered, by shedding its bark and thus leaving itself perfectly clean and smooth. Then, too, the trunk of the gumbo limbo tree turns a few feet from the base, forming a well-shaped knee. These contrary trees also drop their leaves just about the time the other trees are putting theirs on.

There was a great oak, too, measuring over 200 feet from side to side and with branches covered with resurrection fern, the fern that only shows signs of life when moist; it was also festooned with Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), which is related to the pineapple family, as are many of the air plants. This tree seemed unusually beautiful, when we came upon it, against a silver sky. An immense sumach (*Metopium toxiferum*) we found there also, with its smooth, spotted trunk.

The strangling fig (*Ficus aurea*), which springs from seed dropped on a tree, seems like a monster as it grows on and around tree trunks, sending new shoots down to

the ground to take root. These grow together wherever they touch. This tree is related to the banyan of the East Indies.

The leaves of the satin-leaf tree have a satiny lining. Velvet fungus grows on some of the trees that is smoother than velvet.

Among other trees found there are the laurel cherry, pigeon palm, wild tamarind, wild olive, ironwood, bitterwood, spicewood, holly, marlberry, soapberry and many kinds of palm and pine. The key is surrounded by swamp and pineland, which belong to the park.

Like every perfectly good jungle, it is strung full of vines or liana, some eight inches in diameter. The hunter's vine gives out a cool drink or sap when cut. The Hippocretaea volubilis, with joints every few inches, I am sure any monkey would like, for it is as pliable as a rope. It grows wherever it touches the ground.

One day, when I was exploring a part of the jungle alone, I saw a big barred owl, just like one we had made of plaster in our home when we were children. In fact, until I saw it fly to another limb, I almost imagined it was the same one, as they were each about twenty inches high. I was so pleased to see him, and relieved at again finding my way out after having been lost for a while, that I sat right down and watched him through my glasses. And I was so amused every time he turned his head way round, as these birds do, that I laughed aloud at him.

While I was doing this, we think that a snake crawled into my African fiber bag, which I had put on the ground beside me. At any rate, that night I found a snake in my room, and think now maybe it is wise not to laugh even at an owl.

Another time I heard a loud tattooing and discovered that it was being done by a pileated woodpecker near the top of a seventy-five-foot royal palm stump. He was some seventeen inches long and as black as I ever hope to see, with a stripe of pure white down the sides of his neck. With his high crest of flaming red, he was a gorgeous sight.

This bit of subtropical jungle covers 300 acres in the 4000 acres owned by the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, which in order better to preserve it is raising a fund to build a moat around "Paradise Key" and so protect it as much as possible.

As for things of interest to the lover of nature, there seems to be no end, for besides the few that I have mentioned, there are orchids, butterflies, bees, ferns, fish, animals, and plenty more different kinds of birds and plants.

A. L. D.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON  
The London County Council has completed 13,000 dwelling houses since the war and is now engaged in building 12,000 more. This was disclosed at the last annual meeting here of local housing authorities. London's housing estimates this year were £7,500,000. The capital of Britain is thus doing its part toward finding new homes for its large population. Taking Britain as a whole, it appears that since the war 400,000 houses have been built with state assistance and 200,000 without. To render this achievement possible, loans aggregating £23,500,000 have been made to house builders.

The negotiations of the borough councils of Acton and Ealing for the purchase of Gunnersbury Park for the use of the people have been brought to a successful conclusion. This beautiful park, which has been in the possession of the Rothschild family for over 100 years, has now been opened to the public. Of its 200 acres, some thirteen have been reserved for building houses. Of the remainder, about half is park land and the rest will be utilized for recreation and games. Cricket, tennis and football grounds will be laid out and a nine-hole golf course constructed. Even before the Rothschild family bought the estate it was noted as a particularly beautiful bit of country and was then, of course, far from "the madding crowd." Now it is surrounded by Brentford, Ealing, Acton and Chiswick, with their large factories and working populations.

London's Post Office tube railway, the construction of which was actually started thirteen years ago, is to be opened for the carriage of mails during the coming autumn. So far as at present built, this tube connects an eastern district office in Whitechapel with a western office at Paddington. Extensions north and south are contemplated for the future. This tube, which is a miniature of the ordinary passenger tube, is six and one-half miles long with an internal diameter of nine feet, and carries two tracks of two-foot gauge. The trains consist of three cars, each five feet high and thirteen feet long, with a maximum carrying capacity of forty-five tons an hour each way. The trains will be automatically controlled by an operator working from an illuminated chart, which shows the movements of each train over the system. Speed can be varied from eight to thirty-five miles an hour. The cost of this railway up to date is nearly £1,500,000. The only immediate result apparent to the man in the street will be a diminution in the number of the familiar red mail vans on the streets.

The caravan as a means of enjoying a quiet summer holiday has always been popular with a few people in England. When rents bounded up after the war, some persons of small means saw in the caravan life a way of living cheaply and escaping rates and taxes. The builders of caravans found a demand springing up. The existence of the motor as a means of locomotion displaced the slow and sure horse. Fittings became more luxurious and the "Playvan" became a really cozy home on wheels. Recently two beautiful motor caravans built for the Indian Maharajah of Gwalior were taken to Buckingham Palace for King George's inspection. Painted chocolate and cream outside, each provides room for over a dozen sleepers, and both are fitted with electric light. Presumably they are intended for trips into the more inaccessible parts of the Maharajah's dominion which can be reached by road but not by rail.

Professional nurses in England who, almost since good Queen Bess abandoned the ruff, have worn uncomfortably high, stiff, white collars as part of their uniform, are to be "emancipated" from such old-time relics. Physicians who have started an antistiff-collar campaign for the relief of these women declare the wearing of linen chokers is a piece of senseless red tape and that the custom should be abolished. Soft laundered neckwear is advocated, and some pioneer nurses are reported as having already adopted the change for which Dr. E. Graham Little, M. P. for London University, is one of the sponsors. "Women's clothes, as a rule," he says, "are singularly sensible, but men are slaves to cumbersome and overheavy clothing. Dr. Little regrets the influence exercised by such paterfamilias in transforming his small son into 'a cruel caricature of father's own too ridiculous self.' He favors light weight, yet warm, loosely fitting clothing."

One of the events of the year, in connection with the Royal Academy, is the visit of the sartorial critic of the *Tailor and Cutter* to that exhibition. This year the critic, although prepared to praise if "there were an honest attempt to paint clothes with reasonable fidelity," has been more outraged by the vandalism of the painters than usual. He finds little to commend. The following is his comment on the picture of the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin: "The Premier's tie is badly knotted. He appears to be in chains, one running across his waistcoat, and the other into his pocket. The waistcoat pockets are odd; on the left side the pocket is about three

inches up from the bottom and about six inches up on the right. The ill-balanced, one-sided effect may be imagined, as if the scales had tilted down on the left." This is his verdict on Ramsay MacDonald's portrait: "The Labor leader is clad in a blue, double-breasted suit, in which there is nothing really smart or slick. Those of his followers who hold the belief that he who takes too much care of his appearance loses his soul need have no qualms; they may go to Burlington House to see their leader, whose clothes will give them no offense."

One of the precedents for which the Society of Friends has been responsible has been the holding of annual meetings in May, and practically every religious organization in Great Britain now holds a "May meeting." The Quakers have just held their two hundred and fifty-ninth at Manchester, this being only the sixth occasion on which the gathering has met outside London. The sense of unity which has always made the Quakers the exponents of a practical Christianity embracing all phases of human life has naturally led to very close attention being given by them to the present industrial crisis in Great Britain. At the last meeting there was issued a pronouncement on the mining crisis in which a speedy and simultaneous resumption of work and negotiations was urged. This statement read in part:

The difficult economic conditions involved in the present dispute demand a generous settlement. . . . If we will, as a nation, enter once again that "unique school of sincerity" which is prayer, and bend our energies to a right solution of the problem it is our firm belief that out of this disastrous struggle there will emerge a higher integration of forces, new methods—a new spirit, and a new hope for the lives which are given to a great national service. There are always new possibilities for those who will open their minds to the enlightenment of the spirit of Christ.

One who was present says that it was remarkable how the plea that such a statement should particularly deal with the spiritual side of the situation was made by two members, one of whom was a Labor M. P. in the last Parliament, and the other a leading member of a weavers' trade union.

Sayings of the week:  
Christianity should be so presented in the light of fuller knowledge that the bias of educated opinion will swing again to the Christian position.—*Bishop of Birmingham.*

The miners are determined and dogged fighters, but to struggle against the facts of the industry, even as indicated in the Coal Commission report, is a fruitless and tragic sacrifice.—*Frank Hodges.*

Real economy is not saving money at all; real economy is spending money wisely.—*Wardlaw Milne, M. P.*

Work is the most enjoyable of the common activities of mankind.—*Robert Lynd.*

It is a gross anachronism for trade union leaders to pretend to their followers that the interests of employers and workers conflict.—*Sir Harold Bowen.*

Great Britain is a commonwealth, not of independent nations but of interdependent nations.—*Viscount Burnham.*

We are so unused to hearing a politician call "The Good" that for the moment we have nothing but bouquets to throw at our Mr. Baldwin.—*A. A. Milne.*

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Cash Fines for the Drinker Urged

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To me it is passing strange that the state and national legislatures in the United States who are called dry year after year legislate all around the drinker, who is primarily responsible for all liquor law violations. Thus, evidently considering him a sort of sanctified touch-me-not, they expend nearly all their efforts in endeavors to discover the makers and retailers of booze.

If a man commits any other crime, the law does not busy itself at trying to find and punish the maker and retailer of the implements with which it was committed.

Why, then, should only the illegal makers and sellers of intoxicants be punished and the consumers who support them in their law violations go free? In my opinion, the fines for intoxication should be made so severe that the drinker is compelled to quit drinking.

If his drinking habit is so overpowering that it holds him in perpetual bondage, then it should not be considered a punishment, but a kindness, to make the penalty so severe that he cannot endure it.

Imprisonments for liquor law violations add to the taxpayer's expenses for law violations; but heavy cash fines for the drinker, the retailer and the maker might even be made to pay all expenses of enforcement.

A. N. R.  
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